The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.....NO. 5601. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Details of the Massacre of Captives by the Greek Bandits.

Capture of the Stronghold and Escape of the Robbers.

A Painful Story about the Steamer City of Boston.

Napoleon's Appeal to France in Favor of His Dynasty.

Interview of a Jesuit with the Piegan Indians.

EUROPE.

Massacre of the Captives by the Greek Robbers—Particulars of the Murder—Conflict with the Troops—Escape of the Band.

LONDON, April 25.—Mr. OTWAY, Under Foreign Secretary, stated in the House of Commons, today, that the Government has received dispatches from Athens confirming the melancholy intelligence of the fate of the captives in the hands of the brigands. The Greek Government made every effort to save them, but in vain. Negotiations having been exhausted, the troops moved against the robbers, and drove them to a tower on the coast near Oropo, where they were surrounded on Friday afternoon. Offers were once more made to the brigands, but were rejected; and at 10 o'clock the next morning an attack was made on their position. As soon as the troops commenced to move, Mr. HERBERT and the Secretary of the Italian Legation were taken out by their captors and butchered; and subsequently, when the brigands found themselves hard pressed, VYNER and LLOYD were killed. The troops finally carried the tower, and the brigands, two of whose leaders had been mortally wounded, fled, closely pursued by the soldiers. There are strong hopes that most of the band will be captured, in which case they will be summarily dealt with by the Greek authorities. The British Press clamor for the punishment of the murderers, and demand indemnity for the slain from the Greek Government.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 24.—Evening.—The Grand Vizier has just received a dispatch from Athens announcing the massacre of the English prisoners by the brigands.

Supposed Tidings of the City of Boston—The Steamer Reported to be Sinking on the 11th of February.

LONDON, April 25.—A telegram to the Central Press Association of England, states today that a thin slip of wood, about a yard long and painted blue, drifted ashore yesterday near Liger Bay, on the north-western coast of Cornwall, containing the following inscription, in large letters: "*City of Boston*, sinking Feb. 11." The wood bore evidence of having been broken in two, and the remainder of the inscription is consequently lost, except the letter "M," which followed the words above given. Of course we have no means of knowing whether this is a genuine message from the missing steamer or a heartless hoax, but the letter is strongly suspected.

The Napoleonic Dynasty—An Appeal to Vote for the Plebiscitum—The Opposition—Public Peace and the Continuance of the Guard.

PARIS, April 25.—The *Journal Officiel* contains the following circular to officers of the civil service, signed by all the Ministers:

"The Emperor addresses a solemn appeal to the nation. In 1852 he asked the power to secure order. In 1870 he asks the power to establish liberty. Confident of the faith which is his by reason of eight million suffrages, he does not surrender the Empire to discussion. He submits to vote only its liberal transformation. To vote 'yes,' is to vote for liberty. The revolutionary party, secretly attacking the national sovereignty, and misrepresenting the French idea, the hereditary pays to that sovereignty in thus consulting the people, are not the true friends of liberty; but, in spite of these, the masses will march in our ranks. Can they ignore the fact that, not to abstain from voting, or to vote 'no,' will be to strengthen those who only conceive the transformation of the Empire in order that they may destroy it, and with it the political and social organization to which France owes her greatness? In the name of public peace and liberty—in the name of the Emperor—we demand of you, our devoted colaborers, to unite your efforts with ours. It is to the citizens we address ourselves—not as ordering, but as offering patriotic counsel; our object, to assure to our country a tranquil future, to the end that on the throne, as in the humblest dwelling, the son may succeed the father in peace and quiet."

It is reported today that the dissatisfaction in the party of the Left has been healed, and that the members will all vote alike. In public meetings held here yesterday to discuss the *plebiscitum*, the majority of the audiences declared in favor of abstaining from voting on the 8th of May.... Signor CERNANDRI, the Italian banker, well known for his republican proclivities, has presented 100,000 francs to the *Anti-Plebiscitum* Committee. ....Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE yesterday gave a grand banquet to the Corsicans belonging to the Guard.

Reconciling of the British Parliament—Passage of the Naturalization Law.

LONDON, April 25.—The House of Commons reassembled today. Mr. OTWAY made a statement in regard to the massacre of the foreign captives in Greece, and promised that Her Majesty's Government would lose no time in urging the authorities at Athens to take proper action. The House went into Committee on the Budget. The proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer regarding newspaper and other stamp duties were agreed to. The Naturalization bill, after a short debate, was passed. The War Office bill was taken up. Mr. FIELDEN opposed the measure, denouncing it as redolent of jobbery. Lord ELCHO held the same views. Mr. STANSFELD defended the bill in detail. One of its principal merits, he said, was to establish control over expenditure. Sir J. PAKINGTON generally approved of the bill, and confined his objections to certain ordinance details. Mr. CARDWELL, Secretary of State for War, closed the debate with a speech in refutation of the objections offered. The bill then passed by a majority of 94. The Metropolitan Poor Relief bill was next considered. After a long debate of purely local interest, the bill passed to a second reading, and the House adjourned.

The Ecumenical Council—Revival of the Question of the Spanish Monarchy—Germany Versus Hammanned.

ROME, April 25.—At the Ecumenical Council on Sunday, 664 Fathers were present. The *Constitution de Fide* was unanimously voted. It contains four chapters and eighteen canons, as follows: Chapter 1, of five canons, on the Creator; Chapter 2, of four canons, on Revelation; Chapter 3, of six canons, on Faith; chapter 4, of three canons, on Faith and Reason.

LONDON, April 25.—Another public session of the Ecumenical Council will be held to-morrow. The Pope will preside, and the Fathers will vote usually on additional articles of faith....It now seems it was the Earl of DERBY who toasted the Prince of ASTURIAS at a banquet in Rome. Owing to a similarity of the names certain Madrid journals have attributed this unfriendly action to Lord DERBY. ....Advices from Madrid represent that violent outbreaks have broken out in the Spanish Cabinet, and that the partisans of the Duke of MONTPENSIER are gaining ground outside the capital. It is also reported that a rising in favor of the Prince of ASTURIAS is threatened.

MADRID, April 25.—The journals of this city mention the continued receipt of memorials from the North-eastern Provinces favoring the election of BEAUREGARD as future Monarch of Spain.

BERLIN, April 25.—The Parliament of the Zollverein has completed its organization. Herr SIMSON was elected President and Prince HOHENLOHE and Herr VON UNRUH, Vice-President.

FLORENCE, April 25.—King VICTOR EMMANUEL has recovered from a slight attack of sciatica.

The Sappho and Cambria—Queen Victoria's Recent Freight a Mere—Capt. Eyre and His Certificate—Preliminary.

COWES, Isle of Wight, April 25.—The yachts *Sappho* and *Cambria* are constantly under sail and are subjected to the severest tests under every circumstance of wind and weather, preparatory to the first of the series of three races to take place in the British Channel. Mr. DOUGLAS and Mr. ASHBURY have agreed to leave the entire management of the races to unimpeachable yachting authorities, whose decisions will be conclusive. As far as present arranged, the basis requires from a six to eight knot breeze for a start, and the course at that time to be sixty miles to windward from some point in mid-channel off the east end of the Isle of Wight.... The report that the Queen and the Princess of WALES were recently placed in great peril, near Ryde, by a runaway team, is contradicted.... Capt. EYRE, of the steamer *Bombay*, is seeking for the restoration of his certificate, on the ground that the evidence against him is contradictory and inconclusive. Much sympathy is shown for him here.... It is said that the movement in Atlantic and Great Western Railway stock, is owing to the acceptance by the bondholders of Mr. MCHENRY's terms....There is every sign that business will be pushed with vigor in Parliament. The Liberal *Whip* has issued a circular to members notifying them to be prompt in attendance, as a week of heavy work is expected.

THE INDIANS.

A New Movement by the Cheerawa—Proposition to be Admitted as a State—A Vote on their Land Question to be Taken July 4.

MEMPHIS, April 25.—The message of ALLEN WRIGHT, the principal Chief of the Choctaw nation, concerning a special session of the Council, is an able State paper. He warns them by the fate of their territory in Mississippi, and in view of the proposed establishment of the Territory of Lincoln, and says:

"It is idle to talk of things remaining as they are. A great change is approaching; not such as we wish but just as it is, and faster than we are prepared to meet or resist. We must meet the change whether prepared for it or not, and let us meet it manfully." He then adds: "That the lands be surveyed and held in severalty, and then that we organize ourselves at once as the State of Okhushumma and ask for admission as one of the States of the Union; and that if it is the honest desire of the United States Government to have us become citizens of the American Union, she will acquiesce in our position." He also recommends an immediate protest against any Territorial government, and the adoption of a resolution asking the Government to settle the estates of the Freedmen, and recommends the encouragement of railroads.

The Council subsequently passed an act submitting the question of dividing their lands so that the same may be held in severalty, or, as heretofore, in common, to the vote of the people on the 4th day of July next.

Letter from a Jesuit Missionary—A "Talk" With the Piegans—Penitence and Humility Manifested—Other Tribes Quiet.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Gen. A. SULLY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Montana, has forwarded to Commissioner PARKER the following copy of a letter from Rev. Father C. IMODA, S. J., Missionary in Montana Territory:

HELENA, Montana Territory, April 10.

Gen. A. Sully, Superintendent Indian Affairs:

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to inform you that, having been on a visit to the Indian camps on Belly River, in the British possessions, there I met a large camp of Piegans, most of whom, by those that fled from the Marias after their misfortune of January last. Being called by the Mountain Chief into his lodge, he spoke at length of their late misfortune, and of the desire he and his people have of making a lasting peace with the whites. Having told him that I was glad to hear such talk, but that I desired to know if the other Chiefs were of the same mind, we arranged to have a meeting of them, which was held on the 17th of March; and it is from notes taken on the spot that I have the honor to report the following as the expression of their wills:

Mountain Chief complained of the false report of his having declared war against the whites. He strongly denied having said anything that could be so understood. He said he had been stripped of his lodges and made poor, but he is satisfied that the young men have been beaten, and thinks that now they will mind their Chiefs and not go any more to trouble the whites. He desires now to make with them a good and lasting peace.

ASACA, Chief of the band of Fried Grease Indians, complained that while he has been friendly with the whites he has suffered more than the others. He was not ill-disposed towards them, and desired that a strong friendship should be established again.

The Bay Chief said that it was his desire that the past be forgotten and a good peace be made with the whites. He complained of the Blackfeet, and desires that the whites will exercise their influence to bring them to make a lasting peace with the Piegans.

PIGAIS, of LAME BULL's band, says that his family has been nearly extinguished in the late fights; but he will not talk bad, and desires to make peace. He fears that the North Blackfeet might steal again from the whites, and the blame be put again on the Piegans.

THE WHITE CALF, GENEROUS WOMAN, CUT HEAD, and BIG TALK, chiefs of different bands of the Piegans, were also present, and spoke, but their remarks being similar to the foregoing, I think that the above will be enough to persuade you of the general desire to make a lasting peace with the whites. In the hope that such a thing will soon be accomplished, I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant, C. IMODA, S. J.

In this connection, Gen. SULLY speaks of a conversation with Father IMODA, that no further serious difficulties need be apprehended from these Indians; that the small-pox had carried off large numbers of them, and the greater portion of the younger members of the tribe had died. He had vaccinated a great many. They are frightened at the lesson they have got, and have no wish for any further movement of troops this Spring. Gen. SULLY thinks it probable that if some proper person could be sent, clothed with full authority to act, much good would result, both to the Indians and the Government, and that they might be induced to give up their roving habits, stealing, &c. But the person sent to talk with these Indians should be one who understands them fully, and not make promises which afterward will not be complied with. Commissioner PARKER has official reports from Capt. KEYS, agent for the Indians at the Cunarron Agency, New-Mexico, the Utes and the Scarrifio Apaches. The troops which had been stationed at that agency were removed on the 22d of March, but the agent thinks they are not needed. The effect of a military force in their midst still remained, and there had been no complaints from citizens, or any further trouble in regard to the sale of whisky. The Indians express themselves satisfied with what they receive, and are willing to remain without receiving anything, if that is the alternative. The agent had explained to the Utes the greater benefit they will receive by going on the Colorado reservation, but they still refuse.

Base-Ball—The Maryland and Athletic Clubs at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—The base-ball match between the Maryland Club of Baltimore and the Athletics of this City attracted a large crowd, this being the first match of the season here. The playing on both sides was fine. The Athletics were determined to retrieve their laurels, having been beaten in a game with the Marylands last year. Many bets were made that the Marylands would be defeated two to one. At the end of the game the score stood as follows:

Athletic—2, 2, 0, 10, 1, 4, 0, 0, 0—19.
Maryland—1, 4, 0, 1, 0, 2, 2, 1, 0—11.

CANADA AND THE FENIANS.

Personality Bonds of the United States to be Strictly Enforced—The Movements of Troops on Novr—The Six Nations Indians.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The telegraphic dispatches forwarded from Toronto protesting against information given by the Government of the United States to the Canadian authorities with regard to the Fenians, or as the intentions of the Government are not to be relied on. They appear to be prepared with the design of invariably misrepresenting this Government, and are generally pure fiction....The War Department order removing the Seventeenth and Fourteenth Regiments of Infantry from Virginia and Kentucky, and assigning them to duty in the Department of Dakota, removes all troops now performing duty in those States. The understanding is that the move has something to do with the condition of affairs in the Red River country, and refers to the neutrality of the American soil during the existing troubles. There are, besides the troops which are to be sent thither, already in the Department of Dakota, three regiments of infantry and a battalion of cavalry.

The Internal Revenue Office will soon assess the District of Columbia and West Virginia to the Supervising Dis trict of Virginia under Supervisor FERNSTAY. The head-quarters will be in Washington.

[The following is a special dispatch to the *Evening Post* of yesterday:]

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The British Minister and Secretary FISH have information that the Fenian leaders have named May 1 as the day when a raid will be made on the Canadian frontier. The United States authorities have provided means by which, the minute any warlike demonstration is made by the Fenians, they will instantly informe the Canadian lawn. Some far copies of all secret documents issued by the Fenian officers have fallen into the hands of Secretary FISH and Minister THOMPSON, and no movements have been made or contemplated of which they are not advised. The proposed invasion of Canada has been postponed three times this month, probably on account of the uncertainty connected with Gen. O'NEILL's re-election to the Presidency of the Brotherhood; but it has now been definitely settled that the raid will be made on May 1. There is no truth whatever in the Associated Press dispatch from Montreal, that Secretary FISH has telegraphed to the Canadian authorities that the United States Government are unable to protect the Canadian frontier, and that they must be prepared to repel all invasions. Secretary FISH pronounces the report a canard, and without the shadow of a foundation. He says attempts to violate the Neutrality laws will be promptly met, and the parties engaged will be punished.

TORONTO, Canada, April 25.—WILLIAM JACOBS, chief and warrior of the Six Nation Indians, writes to the *Globe* denying that any of his tribe are to be form part of the Red River expedition.

FATAL AFFRAYS.

Murder of an Engineer on the Mississippi River—Fight between Two Schooner Crews in Baltimore.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 25.—A terrible murder was committed three miles below here, early this morning, on the tow-boat *Mary Allen*, from New-Orleans for Pittsburg. BENJAMIN KENNEDY, the engineer, being annoyed by two negro deck-hands, named ANDERSON and HENDERSON, ordered them to leave the engine-room, whereupon they seized him, and, after stabbing him with a sheath-knife, threw him overboard. The watchman, who was a witness of the scene, attempted to save the engineer, but was knocked down and brutally beaten. An effort was made to save KENNEDY with the yawl, but he sank before assistance could be rendered. On the arrival of the boat here the negroes were brought before a Magistrate, and committed for murder in the first degree.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 25.—About 11 o'clock this morning a collision occurred in the Basin, between the schooners *Running Wave* and *Remedy*, near MAHERY's Wharf. A personal encounter ensued between the hands of the two schooners, during which PATRICK MCDONALD, employed on the *Running Wave*, was knocked overboard by a blow from CHARLES LAYFIELD, mate of the schooner *Remedy*, and drowned. The body of MCDONALD was afterward recovered by dragging. LAYFIELD was arrested.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 25.—Hon. GEO. F. COMSTOCK, being today inquired of whether he is a candidate for nomination at the Democratic State Judicial Convention as Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, replies that he is not, and that all published statements of that character are base fabrications.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 25.—A freight train on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad ran through a trestle near Humboldt, on Saturday, demolishing the engine and six cars. The damage to the trestle will be repaired today.

BOSTON, April 25.—The house of Mrs. MARTHA KEAN, in East Marshfield, was destroyed by fire this morning, and a young man named JEREMIAH HENDRICK AMES was burned to death. The loss on the property was $4,000.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 25.—The Democrats of the Second Assembly District of Dutchess County today elected O. D. M. BAKER delegate to the State Convention.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 25.—A convention of the Southern and State Press Associations met here today. Representatives were present from North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

CHICAGO, April 25.—ANDREW KIESECKER, a compositor on the Dubuque *Herald*, fell dead at his case today. He had been a printer fifty-one years, and set type on the first newspaper published in Iowa.

Coroner's Inquest Upon the Body of Patrick Lane.

Coroner BURNS, of Jersey City, yesterday commenced the inquest upon the body of PATRICK LANE, the East Newark Constable, who was drowned in the Hackensack River, having been ejected from a New-Jersey Railroad car. The jury, accompanied by Superintendent JACKSON, of the Railroad Company, GEORGE W. BAKER, Master of Transportation, Coroner BURNS, and a number of representatives of the Press, visited the bridge in a special train to make an examination of the scene of the accident. The party was also accompanied by Mr. BOYLAN, who was one of the passengers on the train at the time of the accident, and who was a witness to the dispute in the car before LANE was drowned.

Upon their arrival at the bridge a thorough examination was made. It was found that there was a space of over six feet between the two railway tracks which was filled in so as to form a hard gravel walk. At night the walk is lighted by lights from the signal tower in the middle of the bridge. It was shown from the position of the train passing toward Newark, and by the fact that LANE fell from the north side of the bridge, that he must have crossed this gravel walk, and the track running parallel with that upon which stood the train he had left, and the guard-rail two feet in height, beyond he could have fallen into the river. The bridge is not a trestle work, but is filled in and planked over and can be safely traveled upon even when trains are passing in opposite directions. The taking of testimony will be commenced today. Conductor PARKER, who was suspended from his post upon the road after the accident, and who immediately obtained employment upon a Western road, returned to Jersey City as soon as he heard of the recovery of the body, and will be present at the inquest.

The Fifteenth Amendment—Republican Meeting To-night.

The first of a series of meetings to be held by the Republican Associations of this county, in honor of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, will take place this evening at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 Sixth-av., under the auspices of the Association of which Col. F. A. CONKLING is President. Several distinguished orators will speak.

ALBANY.

Absent Assemblymen—Changes in the Charity Bill—The Eight-Hour Law—State Elevators—Wannamaker and Arcade—The Central State-Subsidy Bills.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

ALBANY, Monday, April 25, 1870.

The Assembly went into session at 9 o'clock this morning, and are to hold three sessions during the day and night. There is a determination to adjourn after die to-morrow afternoon or night, to give members a chance to get to Rochester in time for the Democratic Judicial Convention, to be held on Wednesday. The state of affairs as relates to here from the Governor holds off adjourning on the bills now in his hands, and a Committee has been formed for the purpose of passing the bills over a veto, in case one should be sent in, but it is not likely to succeed. The time will be up for a veto on Thursday next, and hence the necessity to keep the Legislature in session till that date. In case an adjournment cannot be carried, to-morrow afternoon or night will be made to take a recess till after the Rochester Convention.

THE CHARITY BILL.

The Charity bill, reported from the Ways and Means Committee on Saturday, was made the special order in Assembly at the morning session, and discussed for two hours. The only changes made in the donations for New-York charities from the list published in the TIMES on Sunday are the following: For the Fifth-street Industrial School, $2,000; for the Catholic Orphan Asylum, corner Mott and Prince streets, $2,000; for the North-eastern Dispensary, $1,000 instead of $600; for the Central Dispensary, Eighth-avenue, $2,000. The total amount of donations in the Chunky bill, as passed, is about $2,500,000, or nearly $600,000 more than last year's bill.

THE EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

The bill that passed the Assembly some time since, making eight hours a legal day's work for laborers in the employ of the State, was taken up in the Senate this morning and passed. Mr. LOED moved to amend by making seven hours a day's work, but it was lost.

STATE ELEVATORS.

Senator HARDENBERGH's lobby, authorizing the Canal Board to go into the elevating business, and purchase and build grain elevators to compete with those owned by private companies, passed the Senate this morning. It has been strenuously advocated at various times by Mr. HARDENBERGH as a necessary accompaniment to the proposed decrease in canal tolls, the argument being that the private elevators invariably increase the price of elevating whenever canal tolls are decreased, thereby neutralizing the effect of such decrease so far as the canal interest is concerned. It is doubtful whether the bill will pass the Assembly.

TERMINATO TUNNEL.

The bill to authorize the Beach Pneumatic Company to increase the size of their tube, so as to carry passengers, was put on its passage in the Senate this morning, and received only eight votes. Its rival, the Arcade, has not been moved in the Assembly yet, and powerful outside influences are at work to defeat it, but whether justly or unjustly, it is the most popular City railroad bill that was ever before the Assembly, and if it rested solely on its (supposed) merits it would pass by an overwhelming majority.

THE CENTRAL AND HUDSON BILLS.

The Drawing-room Car bill, and its twin brother, the bill to abolish the penalty for over-charge of fare, which were introduced in the Senate of the Central and Hudson River Railroads, are not likely to become laws this session, and if the rise in Central and Hudson stock is based on the supposition that they are to pass, some Wall-street speculators will get caught, unless they sell out soon. It is doubtful whether the introduction of the bills had any other than a stock-jobbing purpose originally. S.

The Supply Bill—Business in both Houses Last Night—The Signing of Bills.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 25.—The Senate spent five hours this afternoon and evening in discussing the Supply bill. The appropriation for the new Capitol was increased from $1,000,000 to $1,200,000. The following new items were added: $6,000 for the soldiers' monument at Gettysburg, $1,000 to the law libraries of the various Judicial Districts, $2,000 for the Hudson River Insane Asylum. The item of $10,000 for Mr. NORTON, Commissioner of the State at the Paris Exposition, which was stricken out in the Assembly, was reinserted. Several other amendments of less importance were made, and the bill passed as amended by a large majority. The Senate will take up the Charity bill to-morrow. The Assembly consumed the evening session in the third reading of bills, which included none of general interest. The Canal Funding bill was signed this evening, and the Governor said he should sign no more bills till Wednesday. This was said on the supposition that the Legislature would adjourn to-morrow, which is now considered doubtful. The State-aid people anticipate a veto of their bills to-morrow, though they can learn nothing definite from the Executive Chamber. The Hatch Free Canal Funding bill was signed by the Governor this evening, being the only bill signed by him today.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, April 25.

Mr. MURPHY stated that the Attorney-General had given an opinion that twenty freeholders were required under the new Excise law to sign a petition for a license. This was contrary to the intention of the Legislature, and to obviate all question he asked unanimous consent to introduce a supplemental act declaring that a petition of twenty freeholders is unnecessary.

Mr. WOODIN said that while correcting mistakes it would be well to correct another. The Excise law now provided for the appointment of Excise Commissioners without nomination by the Aldermen in cities. If the Senator would consent to change this he would make no objection, otherwise he should do so. Objection having been made, the bill could not be introduced.

WIDENING THE CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

On motion of Mr. C. F. NORTON, the adverse vote on the bill providing for the enlargement of the Champlain Canal was reconsidered—25 to 21. In the absence of several Senators the bill was laid aside.

The following bills were passed:

Amending the charter of the American Popular Life Insurance Company; authorizing the Atlantic Savings Bank of New-York to change its location; legalizing the election and appointment of certain municipal officers in Auburn; incorporating the Ocean Navigation Company; authorizing the police of New-York and Westchester, Canada, and to increase the facilities of communication between the same; to open and widen Bank-street in Brooklyn; incorporating the New-York Medical Excise Examiners; relative to the Superior Court of Buffalo.

BILLS TO BE RECONSIDERED.

The bill amending the act relative to cruelty to animals in New-York and Brooklyn was lost—12 to 14; and a motion to reconsider was tabled. The bill amending the charter of the Cosmos Life and Trust Company of New-York was also lost—13 to 10; and a motion to reconsider was tabled.

THE PNEUMATIC TUBE RAILROAD.

The New-York Pneumatic Tube Underground Railway bill was lost by a vote of 8 to 19. A motion to reconsider was tabled.

THE BUFFALO ELEVATORS.

After a long debate and much opposition, the bill appropriating $200,000 for the State to erect and lease elevators at Buffalo and Oswego was passed by a vote of 17 to 10.

PASSAGE OF THE REPUBLICAN LAW.

Mr. TWEED reported concurrence with relative to mechanics and laborers employed by the State (known as the Eight-hour law) which was passed by a unanimous vote.

VETOES.

The Governor sent in a veto of the bill incorporating the United States Mutual Benefit Society of New-York. The bill was lost by a unanimous vote. The Governor also sent in a veto of the bill for the relief of the Hopkinton Manufacturing Company. Tabled.

THE CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

The bill for enlargement of the Champlain Canal was amended on motion of C. F. NORTON so as to reduce the appropriation for 1870 from $1,000,000 to $500,000, and for 1871 from $600,000 to $300,000. The bill then passed.

The Senate then took a recess until 4 P. M., and at the afternoon session in Committee of the Whole, discussed the Supply bill throughout the session.

EVENING SESSION.

The Supply bill was passed. The bill imposing a tax for the support of the State Government was considered in Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading.

The following bills were passed:

Authorizing the sinking of the Sunward Perhaps Bank, New-York; giving power to Sheriff Brooklyn to release to the Commissioner of the Navy Yard, in Brooklyn, a portion of the Navy Yard; to incorporate the Mechanics' Savings Bank of New-York; to incorporate the Metropolitan Company; regulating the fees to grand jurors in Brooklyn; to incorporate the Rendout and Saugerties Railroad; to incorporate the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad; to incorporate the Long Island Railroad Company; to incorporate the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad; to incorporate the Brooklyn and Fort Jervis Railroad; to reorganization of the United States Deposit Fund Company; to incorporate the Bureau of Literary Bureau; authorizing the Sheriff of Kings County to release to the Navy Yard; to incorporate the Woman Savings Bank of Brooklyn; another provision for the consolidation of Brooklyn; to incorporate the Mechanics' Savings Institution; incorporating the New-York Advertising Company; to incorporate the Employment and Indemnity Company of New-York.

At 1½ A. M. the Senate took a recess till 9 A. M.

ASSEMBLY.

The following bills were reported:

In relation to opening streets in Brooklyn; to establish a Stock Exchange in New-York; to refund certain taxes illegally levied in Brooklyn; relative to the completion of the Bedford-avenue improvement in Brooklyn; extending the time for the consolidation of the Brooklyn Gas Company in New-York; amending the charter of the United States Insurance Company.

The following bills were passed:

Incorporating the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Auburn; incorporating the Staten Island Bridge Company, with an amendment suggested by the Governor; to the Commissioners of Emigration for bringing out orphans by transportation; authorizing the action of the Commissioners of New-York in relation to the Sailors' Snug Harbor; (Mr. BENEDICT stated that he believed a similar bill had been passed this session, and that the bill passed the Senate already, and that the bill last on the table was the one which passed the Senate; amending the act for the further improvement of Prospect Park, Brooklyn; authorizing the Board of Trade of Brooklyn to make certain rules for its government, &c.; making an appropriation to the Institution for the Instruction of Deaf and Dumb (providing for the maintenance of children of the public health in the town of New-Utrecht, Kings County; authorizing the payment of Boards of Supervisors of New-York, the Counties of New-York and Kings; amending the act for the improvement of Franklin-avenue, in Flatbush, Kings County; providing for the establishment of canals in the Oneida Lake Canal District; authorizing the Commissioners of Sinking Fund of New-York, to issue certain bonds for hospital purposes; authorizing the City of Brooklyn and Prospect Park Railway Company to issue certain bonds

rooms; generally I was accompanied, when making my rounds, either by Mr. Devoret or by Mr. Osvenhoven; on all occasions I found McFarland in bed; I cannot say positively whether or not he was restrained; I know that on every occasion when I called he was actively awake; when I came into his cell he would generally say to me "All right," or "Good morning;" he always complained to me that he could not sleep.

DR. REUBEN A. VANCE.

This is one of the medical gentlemen who are to testify as experts on the question of insanity. He gave his evidence in a clear tone of voice, and, in response to questions by Mr. Gerry, said: I am a physician, graduate of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College; am employed upon the second-floor assistant at Bellevue Hospital; hold also a position in the New-York Medical College; attend the dispensary of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity, and have other medical appointments; I have had further medical education in the Lunatic Hospital; I have seen the prisoner in the City Prison; remember having visited him on the 6th, 11th and 16th of March last; I saw him in the small room adjoining the Warden's office.

FIRST EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONER.

Q.—How long were you in conference with him on the first-mentioned day? A.—I was in conversation with him not less than three hours.

Q.—What did you speak of during that conversation? A.—I asked him as to his family, his religion, his age, as to where he had traveled, as to how many States he had been in, and questions of like character; I also asked him as to what business or businesses he had been engaged in.

Q.—Did you, on this occasion, make any personal examination of him as to the condition of his heart and lungs? A.—I examined him in order to see whether any changes had taken place as to the action of his heart and lungs.

Q.—What was the result of that examination? A.—I found that these organs were perfectly sound.

Q.—Did you examine him with reference to any disease of the brain? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you make any examination with regard to the temperature of his body? A.—I did.

I examined the temperature by reference to his hand, his face, his head and his chest.

Q.—As to his sensibility to pain; how about that? A.—I examined him with regard to that.

Q.—You used the proper instruments for that purpose? A.—I did.

Witness continued (explaining the course of examination in this particular)—If we find that the patient does not feel peculiarly sensible between the distances indicated by the instrument, (placed on the surface of the skin,) we say the sensibility is diseased; in this case I found the sensibility to be normal. I looked for the indications of paralysis, and found none; I examined particularly the circulation of the eye and the condition of the nerve; I found there was a congestion of the internal structure of the eye and congestion of the optic nerve; when beginning this examination the prisoner's pulse was 122 per minute; at the conclusion of the examination it was 115; this examination lasted thirty hours.

A SECOND EXAMINATION.

Q.—Did you call again to see him on the 11th? A.—I did.

Q.—How long did your interview with him last then? A.—About half an hour.

Q.—Did he complain of anything then? A.—Yes; he complained of being unable to sleep.

Q.—What was the condition of his pulse at that interview? A.—When the interview began it was 107, and after the examination was concluded, (about twenty-five minutes or half an hour,) it was 128 to the minute.

Q.—Did you notice anything peculiar in the appearance of the prisoner? A.—I did; his face had a haggard look; his eyes were blood-shot; the muscles of his face were constantly twitching.

A THIRD EXAMINATION.

Q.—Did you visit him again on the 16th of March? A.—I did; on that day I was at least one hour with him.

Q.—What did you talk of then? A.—We talked of his health and of his family troubles.

Q.—Did you examine the temperature of his body? A.—I did.

Q.—How? A.—By my hand, which is the usual way; sometimes it is done with the thermometer; I found his bodily temperature to be normal; his muscular power was equal on both sides. I examined, also, the eye, the tongue, and the muscles of the extremities.

Q.—From these examinations what opinion did you form? A.—That there was a congestion of the optic nerve.

Q.—What was the relative condition of the prisoner's pulse when you began and when you ended this examination? A.—When I began it was 98; afterward it went up to 124.

Q.—In your speech, did you discover a defect in that? A.—I discovered no defect in his speech.

Q.—Did you find anything the matter with the heart and lungs? A.—I discovered no organic disease of either the heart or lungs; there was no difference as to the muscles on the two sides of the body; I discovered no paralysis.

Q.—As to the brain? A.—I found that there was too much blood in the brain, congestion of the brain, to some extent; he had, too, a functional disorder of the heart, indicated by the unevenness of the pulsations of that organ; I thought that this congestion of the brain was attributable to his mental and emotional anxiety.

Q.—From what you saw were you led to believe that what he said as to his condition was true? A.—I was convinced that what he told me as to his inability to sleep was true.

THE VARIOUS PHASES OF INSANITY.

Q.—Doctor, what is insanity? A.—Insanity is a general or partial disease of the brain, which, while it does not in all cases impair consciousness or self-knowledge, prevents a perfect free dom of action.

Q.—Can you determine the presence of insanity from the emotions? A.—We can very often determine the presence of insanity from the emotions.

The witness here was questioned as to the mental formula accompanying insanity, and gave, in substance, these definitions: An illusion is a misinterpretation of any real object in the senses or on the brain; if the patient fancies that he sees an object which does not exist, then it is a hallucination; insanity, in whatever form it may take, consists in an unhealthy state of mind; if something which has no existence, in fact, any of these conditions of the mind are the symptoms of insanity; insanity, in all its forms, does not necessarily abolish consciousness; instances were are insane perform the ordinary duties of life; insanity, in its forms (which is absent in an insane condition) is approximous with freedom of thought; freedom of action is the ability to act in accordance with the thought implanted on the brain.

THE BRAIN AND ITS ORGANIZATION.

The brain is the center of the nervous system; physically speaking, it consists of cells of gray matter which contain substance of white matter; these cells are very numerous, and very small; they are distinguishable only to the naked eye by the microscope; thought is the result of certain chemical changes in the gray matter of the brain.

Q.—There can be no thought without this change being presupposed? A.—No, Sir; there never was a thought without a human brain to think it.

Q.—What is the recollection? A.—The recollection is the action of ideas arising from the evolution of the residues of the brain; thought becomes impaired in proportion as the brain is, from any cause, diseased; there are organic diseases of the brain which act owing to the hardening or the softening of it, or to the formation of tuberculous matter therein owing to inflammation or to other causes; functional diseases do not presuppose any of these causes; they are due to an alteration of the quantity or quality of the blood which supplies it; connection of the brain in that condition where more blood is attracted to or circulates through the brain than there should be in its normal or proper condition; in health, every thought requires a certain consumption of material intended for brain supply; sleep is a beneficent provision of nature whereby rest and partial renovation are instituted for the usual wear and tear of the brain; if sleep be lost, if a man be unable to sleep, an inordinate quantity of blood is supplied to and circulates through the brain, producing, to a greater or less degree, mental disorder.

HOW MENTAL DISEASE IS DETERMINED.

There are many phenomena attendant on disorders of the brain, whereby physicians are able to determine mental diseases; some of these are great restlessness of manner, twitching of the nerves, suffusion of blood in the face, distension of veins in the neck, &c.; some of the phenomena are discernible, for instance, when a man is in a fit of anger, (the mind not being than in its absolute normal condition;) by using the opthalmoscope we can determine the condition of the brain by the size of the optical vessels, and by the color of the retina of the eye, with greater accuracy than we can determine the condition of the stomach from inspection of the tongue. (Witness here produced an opthalmoscope and explained its operation; the same instrument he used in making an examination of the prisoner.) When suffering from congestion of the brain, the patient sometimes complains of wires of fire; this symptom is certainly indicative of the nature of the disease; he will also sometimes complain of pain in the heads of bad vision—sometimes seeing only half an object, then seeing double, and seeing objects surrounded with balls of fire; he will also hear strange noises; if the disease be in its incipient state, the latter indicating partial paralysis; will sometimes lose the power of one side of his body; will have also deafness, or blindness, as the case may be; these sounds and visions are hallucinations or delusions; physicians generally give large doses of morphine in these cases; witness has known instances where three grains of morphine were given in one dose; the usual dose is from one sixth to one-half a grain; this brain disorder, if not arrested, results either in apoplexy, epilepsy, softening of the brain or mania; mania is a disposition to commit violent acts, to do outrageous things; as the congestion is remedied, symptoms will, of course, disappear; in cases of congestion it is found that sensibility (to the touch) will be diminished, increased or perverted, in accordance with the peculiar character of the disease; sometimes what we suppose to be productive of pain appears to give them great pleasure, because they will frequently repeat it; witness had known cases where women would run bare-plus through their body; the hearing is generally affected also in a greater or less degree.

Q.—How about the sense of taste? A.—This is not so generally relied on as an indication, because we can tell from the other indications, generally, without bringing it in our aid; the taste, however, in these cases is perverted, (though the appetite is not necessarily diminished,) and the patient will sometimes entertain the idea that people are about to poison or have poisoned his food; I have known by my taste to him as they usually do; patients suffering from this disease will sometimes take an enormous amount of fatigue; this tends to increase the disorder, generally speaking; incoherence of speech is very often a symptom; over and over again, as if the patient had frequently forgotten having mentioned it in a previous instance; and when he writes the writing will often undergo a great change, both as regards the handwriting itself and the style of the writing; the patient will have, also, bad dreams, and if he sleeps at all then sleep is very much disturbed and broken; sleep in that condition is unrefreshing and cannot be produced except by exercise when the cause continues.

HEREDITARY INSANITY.

Q.—What is the effect of the existence of insanity in the ancestry? A.—The effect is to predispose the descendant to the same form of disease, and render him more liable to it than if his family were healthy.

Q.—Where insanity is shown to have existed in families, could not a person exhibit nervous diseases without necessarily being insane? A.—Yes, Sir; the mother may be insane, a daughter may be insane, another daughter may suffer from nervous disease, and a third may be afflicted with melancholia, which from mental trouble may resolve itself into madness; in the case of collateral relatives, where a cousin becomes insane from no apparent reason, the cause may be traced to his ancestry.

Q.—From your examination of the defendant what conclusion did you arrive at in regard to his temperament. A.—He was a man of nervous temperament and excitable disposition; he appeared to me about fifty years of age.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION PUTTER.

Q.—Taking into consideration the prisoner's temperament and age, the belief that his wife had been persuaded to go on the stage as a first step toward throwing him off or throwing off her allegiance to him—the belief that his wife had yielded to the persuasions with that view—the belief that his wife had withdrawn of from him under the persuasions of the deceased and others in his interest with the understanding that the deceased was to maintain her and keep possession of his children, and prevent his recovering possession of them, assist her in procuring a divorce in another State, and eventually marry her—the belief that deceased and McFarland's wife were determined not only to annul his marital relations, but by their subsequent marriage to annihilate his parental relations also—the belief that deceased the father of his children, both or one of them—the belief that his wife became a party to this programme from the start, owing to the influence of parties advising her to it, as though disinterested, when they were really in the service of the deceased, and helping out his intentions to divorce the defendant from his wife and eventually marry her—the belief that until he recovered his son Percy he would be deprived of both his children, and after the recovery of Percy the apprehension that he would forever lose his youngest boy—the belief that his wife still had an affection for him, and notwithstanding she left him, would have returned to him but for the prevention of the deceased, and the pecuniary consequence and support she received from deceased—the belief that after the recovery of his son Percy the deceased had met watching him (the prisoner)—the belief that he would loose his son Percy again if he was not constantly employed, when his health did not justify it—his inability to write, as shown by erasures and interlineations—the belief that his poverty made him desperate in defeating the determination of deceased to appropriate his wife and children—taking into consideration further his intense fondness for his wife—continually recurring to the endearments that had once passed between them and the supposed reciprocation of his attachment by her—his fondness for his youngest boy, and his increasing desire to have the possession of that son even though his wife should never again return to him—the feeling of mortification he must have experienced at the deceased supplanting him in the affections of his wife—the suspicion that he had been deceived by the adultery of his wife with the deceased before and after she left him—the intercepted letter from the deceased to his wife of March 9, 1867—the letter of Mrs. Sinclair of Feb. 21, 1867, and of Mrs. Calhoun of Feb. 22, 1867, written to his wife—the letters of Mrs. Calhoun to his wife of June 24, 1866, Aug. 28, 1866, and Sept. 1, 1866, relative to her taking up the profession of the stage—the letter of Mrs. Calhoun of February without the day of the month or year—the opportunity for frequent reference by the defendant to these letters and the feelings and morbidity likely to be thus produced in his mind—his fabricated letters to the deceased and his wife were locked in each other's arms—the frequent reference to the amount he had to spend in recovering his son Percy, and the poverty he had been left in by it—his wild idea that if he had $20,000 he could upheave the world—his repeated conversations with personal friends on the subject of his domestic troubles, this being the absorbing topic in his mind, on which he invariably enlarged whenever opportunity offered—his inability to sleep—his taking remedies to procure sleep—his loss of appetite—his want of such a home as he had had with his wife and two children with him—his loss of their society or company—his dwelling upon such—the happiness and vivaciousness of his own life—his dreams reproducing his troubles, causing him to start from his bed as if he had, or as though to seize the deceased by the throat—the voice of his absent child crying to him in his sleep—his belief that he saw strange figures and objects around and near him—his feeling an irresistible impulse to kill himself—his trying to fatigue himself by long walks at unseasonable hours of the night into a desire to sleep—his statements as to hearing voices and seeing balls of fire and flashes of light before his eyes—the involuntary working of the muscles of his chin and about his mouth and nose when in a state of great apparent mental excitement—the pupils of his eyes being at times unusually contracted—the wild expression of his eye whenever he alluded to his domestic troubles, and frequently when he did not—his incoherence of language and misuse of words—his inability to converse in a rational way, leaving a subject he was talking upon and going to something else different from the subject he was discoursing on—his expansive strangers—his talking to his fancy and muttering to himself—the loss at times of his personal identity—his changing from a pleasant, agreeable, literary companion into one taciturn, sullen and irritable—his desiring people to be with him or go to bed, and after him lest he should commit suicide—the unsteadiness of his hands, so as almost to prevent the feeling of his pulse—the nervous motion of his hands when engaged in conversation—the suffused face, frequently changing into paleness and then again into redness—his tendency to press his head with his hands and to pull his hair, and his complaints of pain in the head—"that his brain was on fire"—the unnatural distension and staring of his eyes, as testified by William Marsh—his neglect of his person—the difficulty of pleading him in what he deemed his trial—the impossibility of his being examined by his friends, though spoken to in the most earnest manner by them—his pulse varying from 100 to 130 a minute, when the normal pulse should be from sixty-five to seventy-five—his strong personal physical resemblance to a first cousin, who died from congenital nervous disease—his mother also having been proved for it, except feelings occasioned by his loss of his property—the duration of these troubles on him from Feb. 21, 1867, to Nov. 25, 1869—his mind having been proved to be running on his troubles within some thirty minutes of the time of the alleged shooting, being then shown to have been (if the witnesses are believed) in a state of frenzy and absolute distraction in reference to the conduct of the deceased toward him, and the supposed sale of his property in New-Jersey by the deceased and his removal to some distant place with defendant's youngest son, and that the [illegible] appearance of [illegible] place [illegible] in the [illegible] with all these [illegible] and [illegible] of him [illegible] 16—the [illegible] and perfect [illegible] meeting of the [illegible] caused [illegible]

THE OPINION OF WITNESS.

Witness—I should unhesitatingly say he was not in his right mind—that he was insane.

Q.—Was he so on the occasion on that day and at that particular point of time? A.—I should say yes, Sir.

Q.—Under all the circumstances just stated and to which your attention has been directed and to which your attention has been directed was the prisoner at the bar, in your judgment and according to your belief, at the time of the alleged shooting of the deceased on Nov. 25, 1869, "of such a state of mind as to know that the deed was unlawfully and feloniously done?" (Wills' case, 7 Pennsylvania, 244; 1 N. Y. R. 118; per Denio, C. J.) A.—I don't believe he was.

Q.—Under the same circumstances was the prisoner at the bar, in your judgment and according to your belief, at the time of the alleged shooting of the deceased on Nov. 25, 1869, in such a state of mind as to know that the deed was unlawfully and feloniously done? (Wills' case, Pennsylvania, 244; 1 N. Y. R. 118; per Denio, C. J.) A.—I don't believe he was.

Q.—Under the same circumstances was the prisoner at the bar, in your judgment and according to your belief, at the time of the alleged shooting of the deceased on Nov. 25, 1869, in consequence of the insanity of his mind, of sufficient intelligence to know the nature and consequence of the act which he was then about to commit? (Hadfield's Case, 27 Howell's State Trials, 1,282.) A.—He was certainly incapable.

This concluded the direct examination of Dr. Vance. District-Attorney Garvin then held a brief consultation with the Defense, who announced that the witness was now properly cross-examined. Previous to the formal adjournment, Mr. Graham rose and said:

CONTRADICTING A NEWSPAPER REPORT.

If your Honor please, I don't often contradict anything in the newspapers, but the papers have introduced an article, published in a Western paper, which judicious friends of mine think I should contradict. I am only contradict this through the Court, as the representatives of all the newspapers are present. It has been stated I went to the District-Attorney and disavowed the counsel of the Tribune in connection with Mrs. Cathoun. I wish to say distinctly that neither to the District-Attorney nor with any other human being had I a conversation on the subject, nor do I mean to have one.

District-Attorney Garvin—The gentleman has never spoken to me on the subject.

Mr. Graham—All I would add, I think of doing it for a moment.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention is to be held in Columbus on Wednesday, June 1.

The First District of Ohio pays an income tax of about $80,000, which is fully equal to that paid last year.

A citizen of Frankfort, Ky., felt himself under the necessity to postpone his wedding because his tailor cut his pants too short.

The New-Orleans Police Board, on Wednesday, dismissed the entire detective Police force of that city.

There is no law in Kentucky providing a penalty for committing rape upon a colored woman, the Democratic Legislature of 1869 having repealed the law making it a crime.

A Massachusetts paper regrets that the crowded state of its columns will not permit it to publish a furnished sketch of the life of a certain gentleman, but promises to preserve it as material for an obituary notice.

The Republicans of Georgia are proposing to organize young men's clubs in every county in the State. A meeting to make preliminary arrangements is to be held in Atlanta to-morrow.

The berry and fruit crops in Southern Illinois were not much injured by the late cold weather, and late accounts from Kentucky say that the reports of the damage done in that State were exaggerated.

A gay old married gentleman in Erie, Penn., seventy years of age, ran away with his neighbor's wife last week, but deserted her before they reached Cleveland, taking with him all the money the woman had appropriated from the large wealth of her lawful husband.

Mrs. Eliza Farrar, widow of the late Prof. John Farrar, of Harvard College, died on Friday last, at Springfield, Mass., of which city she has been a resident for several years. In 1866 she published an interesting volume of *Recollections of Seventy Years*, which she dedicated to the memory of her husband. They had been often repeated to him during a long sickness that terminated in his decease in 1853.

The New-Orleans *Commercial Bulletin* has discovered that the liberation of the Southern slaves has very greatly added to the *per capita* coffee-consuming capacity of the South. While in servitude the negroes, it says, lived lazy and indolent lives, but in their new freedom, with its responsibilities, they have realized the want of such an energizing and thought-sustaining agent as coffee.

The Mobile *Register*, which insists upon the organization in Alabama of a white man's party, denouncing any other policy as in the last degree baneful and dangerous, says: "Whoever advises a qualified platform, lowers the true flag of redemption and liberty, and dilutes his white blood in the shape of tickling the Radical palate, rejoices our enemies, because he helps to crush out all virtue, faith, hope and pluck in a white race already sufficiently demoralized by the surging tide of adversity and suffering."

In view of the numerous subsidizing schemes before Congress, the Indianapolis *Journal* suggests that a company to subsidize, which shall undertake, on behalf of the American people, and for the glory of this country alone, to discover the pot of money at the point where the rainbow rests upon the ground, Congress to grant the Company about ten or twenty million acres of land, accompanied with a guarantee of the principal and interest of five millions of dollars of the Company's bonds, secured by a first mortgage on the money-pot—to be foreclosed when found.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Carriage Investigation—The System—Facts and Figures—Official Changes in the Collector's Department.

The investigation now in progress in this City under the special agents of the Treasury Department, Messrs. Evans and Robinson, in reference to the new carting system and other matters pertaining to the Custom-house, was continued yesterday. It will probably be concluded today. The agents yesterday visited Castle Garden, the Cartage Bureau and the Public Stores. In reference to the particular object of their visit they are rather reticent, but it is understood that one of the main points to be determined is as to whether the new carting system is in reality cheaper and more self-sustaining than the old. In reference to this matter, the TIMES has taken some pains to ascertain the facts in the case, and the following figures will be found useful for reference:

THE CARTING SYSTEM.

The present carting system was established about the middle of February, and taking the business transacted during the months of March, 1869 and 1870, and comparing the two, the result will show the advantages claimed for the new order of things. In March, 1869, the number of packages received at the Public Stores was 18,074, and the cost of cartage $7,941 21. For the month of March of the current year the packages received numbered 16,346, and the amount paid for cartage was $6,725 52. Thus, although 1,728 more packages were received, the amount paid out for cartage by the Government was some $1,200 less, and for an equal number of packages the saving would have been $2,218 79. Another advantage claimed by the advocates of the new system is that, in addition to its expediting business, greater security is gained in the transmission of goods. The eight carmen employed at the Public Stores are under bonds for the safe delivery of goods in the sum of $50,000 each, and if a package is lost or damaged while in their charge, the loss is to be made good immediately settled for.

THE IMPORTING BUSINESS.

The business at the Public Stores is largely on the increase, and the receipts during the present month of packages thus far, are greater than for any corresponding period during the last three years. Up to yesterday, 15,378 packages had been received. If the same average is continued until the close of the month, the number will amount to about 19,000, and April, 1870, will be the largest month ever known at the Public Stores in the importing business of the City. Since Jan. 1, the total number of packages received at the Stores has been 81,869. During the first four months of 1869 the number received [illegible]

THE SLIP. This should, although the month of April is the [illegible] for the payment of duties for the preceding month, yet the [illegible] for the month of April, and for 10 days of May, which, in a comparison of figures [illegible] the Government [illegible]

CUSTOM-HOUSE APPOINTMENTS.

The following changes have taken place in the Collector's Department since April 14: *Inspectors*—At $4 per day—J. R. McNaughton, vice J. C. L. Hamilton; F. S. Moore, vice C. Reynolds; J. S. Banks, vice R. H. Fuller; *Appraiser's Aids*—At $1 per day—W. Adams, S. T. Bulkley; *Night Inspectors*—At $4 per day—James Wade, vice E. Vail; R. H. Steen, vice Wm. Hussey.

A MYSTERY SOLVED.

Superintendent Jourdan Explains the Key Episode—How He Was Not Drugged and Robbed.

The youth Frederick M. Bennett, who attempted to explain his absence from home with $400, which he had been sent to deposit in bank, by a romantic story of capture and drugging by thieves, unfortunately for himself attracted the attention of Superintendent Jourdan and Capt. Kelso, whose detectives accuse being brought to bear upon the case, soon persuaded Bennett and his friends of the utter falsity of the story he had concocted. It now appears that the boy was the only accomplice in the affair, and the real author of his own absurdities. He confessed, stupefying agents of which he was the victim.

Yesterday Bennett was before Superintendent Jourdan, and was compelled to make a statement which was taken down in writing, from which it appears that he resides in Pine-street, Bergen City, and is employed as a collector for J. M. Frank & Co., No. 77 South-street, where he has been engaged since June last. On the 14th inst. he was given a check for $400, payable to bearer, to deposit in the Mechanics' American Exchange National Bank, corner of Broadway and Cedar-street, but instead of doing so, he drew the money, and that night, after buying an overcoat and hat, went to Boston by the Citizens' Line, from Pier No. 1, North River. There at the Tremont House, and leaving there Sunday night, came back to New-York and immediately left for Chicago, arriving there last Tuesday night, and on Thursday started for New-York, and arrived here on Friday night. While in Boston, at the Tremont House, he wrote the letter which has been published describing the robbery, and subsequently posted it himself at the Thirteenth-street depot in a lamp-box. After his return from Chicago he states he met a man who accosted him with an invitation to smoke, and with whom he visited a house of ill-repute in Greene-street, and accompanied a girl to a room. After this he remembers nothing more until he found himself lying in the hallway in Greene-street Saturday night, and started for home, where he told his story. Superintendent Jourdan, asking the direct question whether there was any truth in the letter above referred to, he answered with a sharp negative. He stated, however, that he had $50 in his pocket, earned from Chicago, and of this amount all but $20, which he had in his stocking, was taken from him in the Greene-street house. It also appears that he claimed to have entered the house of Laura Barmore, No. 128 Greene-street, and to have been the companion of a girl known as Anna Kelly, who, however, stated she never saw Bennett; she left home the day before yesterday, and could not have been with him Friday night, as she was then in Newark. Frank Carroll, the bar-keeper, corroborated her testimony as to her absence, and also as to the fact that Bennett was not in the house on Friday night.

Superintendent Jourdan having carefully considered this story, concluded that Bennett was the only criminal in the case, and sent him before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, together with Laura Barmore and Anna Kelly. The latter was discharged, and the boy was remanded to Police Headquarters to await an examination upon a charge of larceny.

THE ARCADE RAILROAD.

Full Text of the Bill in the Legislature—Extraordinary Powers Granted—Broadway to be Partially Closed for Five Years.

The following is the full text of the extraordinary Arcade bill, passed to its third reading in the Legislature—almost a law:

AN ACT to incorporate the New-York Arcade Railway Company, and to provide for the construction of a sub-marine railway in the City of New-York.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Sylvanus S. Smith, Orson Vanderbergh, N. B. La Bau, James M. Oliver, R. A. Gracey, Mahlon W. Sutton, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., R. Mazard, Benjamin F. Demilte, Samuel C. Edgelow, Daniel D. Badger, George R. Freeman, Philip Gleason, Jr., Richard D. McGrew, Samuel Barton, James R. Hines, Peter Mitchell, Wm. Wright, Jr., John E. Fry, D. Fox, Peter Bates, Henry W. Forbes, James Mitchell, Henry Clews, Nath'l Chesney, Martin R. Green, Austin Myers, John F. Moore, Hiram A. Nelson, Saml F. Barnum, John H. Mason, Alex C. Bonnell, Wm. R. Hitt, Edward O. Sanford, Jacob Rickhalt, Wilbert Comstock, Joseph G. Jennings, Jacob S. Freer, Gilbert W. Clowes, B. F. Day, John H. Stephens, William Turnbull, Lake S. Fairman, John O'Donnell, George D. Lord, A. Fairchild, D. Ashley, Jacob Lorillard, R. Wheeler, Thos. F. Gordon, Jas. H. Miller, O. Sidney Brown, Sidney M. Wright, Chas. E. Horton, Michael Nolan, Cornelius A. Green, Robert L. Cammann, Theodore R. Pomeroy, Philip Ludwig, Jr., Jas. H. Kingsley, Henry G. Chapman, their assigns and associates, be and they are hereby constituted a body corporate, by the name of the "New-York Arcade Railway Company," and by such name shall have perpetual succession, and shall have and enjoy all the privileges, rights and powers which are incident to any railroad company or will immediately accrue to any such under an act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations, and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and shall be subject to all duties, obligations and liabilities imposed by said act, and the several acts amendatory thereof, which shall be not in any of the provisions of this act, and which shall be not in any way in conflict with any of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said Company shall be $10,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares of $100 each, with the privilege to said Company to increase the amount of said capital stock to a further amount of not exceeding $15,000,000, but such increase shall only be made in the manner prescribed for increasing the capital stock of a corporation by virtue of the 140 of the laws of 1848, being an act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations, and to regulate the same."

SEC. 3. The business affairs and property of said Company shall be managed by a board of thirteen directors, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 4. The directors shall hold their office for one year, and until others are elected and qualified in their stead.

SEC. 5. Said board of Directors shall be elected by the persons named as corporators in the first section of this bill. Such election shall be held in the City of New-York within ninety days after the passage of this act, by ballot, and the persons so qualified to vote, named in the first section of this act, shall constitute a Committee to fix the time and place for such election, and shall notify such corporators thereof personally, or by leaving a notice at their places of residence, or by notice properly directed and addressed to each of them, post-paid, at his usual place of residence, or, as the same may be known to said Committee, or by publication, by publishing notice of the same for at least two weeks in two of the principal daily newspapers in said City. At such election the said Committee shall act as inspectors, and the persons who shall receive the highest number of votes shall be declared elected directors of said Company. After said first election the directors shall be elected annually by the stockholders of said Company, in person or by proxy. Each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for every share of stock held by him. In all elections to be held under this act, part 1, chapter 18, title 2, article 3, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, relations concerning the election of directors of moneyed corporations, shall apply and be observed.

SEC. 6. Said Company are hereby authorized and empowered to lay down, maintain and operate, as in this act provided, an arcade or sub-marine railway, for the transportation of passengers and property by steam, or other motive power, under and along certain streets, avenues and squares in the City of New-York, commencing at the point at or near the Battery, thence running up Broadway to Fourteenth-street; thence through Union-square to Seventeenth-street, thence up Broadway to the junction with Eighth-avenue, and thence to a junction with the Hudson River Railroad, with a branch from Union-square up Fourth-avenue to the Harlem River, together with such stations, turnouts, and platforms, entrances and approaches adjacent thereto, as may be necessary for the proper working and accommodation of said railway, if they be necessary. Said Company is also authorized and empowered to extend the tracks of their said railway, in open cut, upon or on the surface, on the grade of the ground, from the point where the same is first mentioned, at the southern extremity of Broadway, along the easterly side of and in the Battery, to a place on said Battery near the South Ferry, and to place on the ground, or below the surface, such stations, turnouts, switches and other conveniences for the working of said railway, and may make connections with any steam or horse railroads, in such manner as may be deemed expedient by said Company; but said Company shall have power to enter upon any street crossing the route of said railway, subject to the same regulations and powers in this act contained as to the construction of said railway, and shall have power to cause such street and sidewalk to be restored to a condition not exceeding 100 feet for the purpose of depots, storehouses, light, ventilation, or otherwise, constructing the said line or railway over such excavation substantially in the same manner as over the main line of said railway.

SEC. 7. Said railway hereby authorized may be constructed on a foundation substantially of the "Improved Arcade Railroad," by excavating the streets to a sufficient depth and width through which the railway is located, and laying down therein four or more tracks with suitable sidewalks along each side of said railway, or boarded or paved; the upper or surface streets and sidewalks to rest upon iron girders or beams, supported by iron tubular columns or masonry, or both, and the surface of the street, avenue and square so removed and replaced, and the sidewalks and the building of said railway, said lower sidewalks not to be excavated unless with the consent in writing of a majority of the property-owners owning a majority of the ground on the street, avenue or square, on the line of said railway, and for excavation of the sidewalk in front of Trinity Church shall be made with the consent of the Vestry of said Church; shall and Company remove any vault in front of any building and appropriate the space occupied by the same *without leaving feet* obstructed the portion consent of a majority of the owners of said property; the vaults, except such portions as extend beyond the curb-stone; but nothing in this section shall prevent said Company from removing any vault, after having obtained the consent of the owner or owners thereof, but said Company shall [illegible] the right to make the outer wall of said vaults conform to the general plan of said railway, making said wall of iron columns on the line of the curb-stone in support of the superstructure and providing for light and ventilation. Between the [illegible] and the buildings along said avenue, [illegible] the sidewalks are authorized to be [illegible] and covered, as long thereon, [illegible] or occupied by the [illegible] of said railway, [illegible] the [illegible] of said railway, [illegible] the [illegible] of said railway, [illegible] railway, and may use masonry or other suitable material for construction of said railway, but the [illegible] shall be so openings from said railway or subways to the surface of the street or sidewalks. The engines used to propel the cars shall be made on the most approved plan, so as to prevent the emission of smoke or sparks.

SEC. 8. Said Company shall have the right to acquire the title to and hold such real estate [illegible] them to construct, maintain and operate said railway, and to construct and maintain proper platforms, stairways, stations, depots and buildings or other property, at such points along said railway as may be most convenient and suitable for the ingress and egress of passengers and freight, and requisite for the operation of said railway; and for proper communication between said railway platforms, stairways, stations, depots and buildings, in case said conveyance cannot agree with the owner or owners of real estate or any interest therein for the purchase or use thereof, or in case such owner or owners are infants, or of unsound mind, or married, after due diligence, be found within the State of New-York, they may acquire the title to the same in the manner provided in the act entitled "An act to exercise the right of eminent domain," passed April 2, 1850, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and the commissioners to be appointed by the said railway, as herein authorized, and for purposes of a plan, map or profile, may assume the ownership of any such property, and be declared or awarded for the same; but in all cases, the use of the streets, avenues, squares or grounds and public places, for the purposes of a subscription railway, as herein authorized, shall be considered and deemed to be a public use, conducted with the view and for the benefit of the Inhabitants of the Commonwealth of said City and said streets, avenues and public places. But no portion of any public square, park or place shall be taken than 100 feet in length nor more than 100 feet in width, and the said Company may make the necessary deviations or side lines for the purpose of using the same for stations.

SEC. 9. Whenever the construction of said railway, shall interfere with the water mains or pipes, or gas-pipes, or with the sewers or drains, the said Company shall have the right to make any changes in the same under the direction and supervision of the Commissioner hereinafter named, at the proper cost and expense of the said Company; and for such purpose, the Company may use stress running parallel with their railway, and streets leading from the line of said railway, to and from the same.

SEC. 10. In all the operations of the Company, in either constructing or using their railways, the Company shall use unremittingly stay the free and accumulated use of water, gas and sewerage, but shall, at all times, do and perform such work, if used such, as the Commissioner hereafter designated may, from time to time, direct for the purpose of preserving such usual and accustomed use; all expenses for changing or repairing such shall be borne by said Company exclusively by the corporation hereby created.

SEC. 11. For the purpose of constructing and operating said railway, the Company may enter upon and take possession of and occupy such lands, streets and places that may be necessary for the purposes of the act; but shall, after the completion of their work, restore the same substantially to their former condition; and, in case any such land, street or place shall be used in the same as not to interrupt the travel by and passage through the said railway is to be made, not in the place of the same, but in such place as the Commissioner of Public Works of said City shall have the power to compel the said Company to erect temporary bridges for the accommodation of the travel where the work of construction is being carried on; and the said Company shall have the power to construct of the New-York such manner as not to interfere with the surface of Broadway except under such conditions and regulations as the said Commissioner may prescribe; and said Company shall at its own cost and expense make the excavation of such and every building, adjoining or near such excavation, firm and secure; but the Company may require the owner of any such railway to pay the money thereon in said Commissioner may deem sufficient for the same to be removed and received shall, as far as practicable, be taken and received in payment of the work so required to be done; but said Company shall not enter upon or appropriate any portion of the surface area of the Battery, until after the Commissioner hereinbefore named shall have in writing designated the portion of the surface area of said Battery to be appropriated to the use of the Company.

SEC. 12. There shall be three Commissioners, of whom one shall be appointed by said Company during the pleasure of the Governor, one by the Mayor of the City of New-York, and one by the Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York, who shall be a Civil Engineer, and who shall perform all the duties imposed upon them by this act; and who shall receive from said Company compensation at the rate of $10 for each day of such official service rendered, and the payment of the said, and to receive the same, passed April 2, 1850, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and shall be entitled to take for the said railway, as herein authorized, and for purposes of a plan, map or profile, may assume the ownership of any such property, and be declared or awarded for the same; but in all cases, the use of the streets, avenues, squares or grounds and public places, for the purposes of a subscription railway, as herein authorized, shall be considered and deemed to be a public use, conducted with the view and for the benefit of the Inhabitants of the Commonwealth of said City and said streets, avenues and public places. But no portion of any public square, park or place shall be taken than 100 feet in length nor more than 100 feet in width, and the said Company may make the necessary deviations or side lines for the purpose of using the same for stations.

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week with single third of the place it held week, and celebrated the St. Paul Minnesota, East-Jersey Central, Michigan Central, Cleveland and Pittsburg, and Toledo and Wabash; in addition to the Stocks named as specially prominent in our weekly review of the morning, such as North-west, New-York Central, Lake Shore, Ohio and Mississippi, Rock Island, Reading, &c.

The amount of May interest called for today, is $8,500,000. The payments on this appear in the daily statement of the Treasury Office, as the checks will not be charged off until Monday next, May 2. The Assistant Treasurer and his Cashier, Mr. White, have greatly facilitated the payment of the registered interest by consolidating the sums due to holders of 1868s, 1869s and 1868s in a single line. That is, where the aggregate has interest standing to his credit on all three of these loans, he has only to give a single receipt and to receive a single check for the whole. The prepayments for the week will probably be large on account of the facilities offered for signing receipts for the registered stock and the considerable amount of Coupons due by the next steamers from Europe.

The following quotations were made at the late Boards. The Public Funds were in large demand, and closed at the highest rates of the day. Gold was steady. Exchange firm. The Railways were on the upward turn again after the reaction noticed at the close of the Second Board. The aggregate business of the day is unusually heavy.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, APRIL 23.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	106⅝	106⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	113	114
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅝	113⅝
American Gold Coin	113⅝	113⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	65⅝	65⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson	96⅝	96⅝
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates '69		99
Reading Railroad	100⅞	100⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅞	110⅝
North-western Common	76⅝	76⅝
North-western Preferred	89⅝	89⅝
Pacific Mail Company	37⅝	38⅝
St. Paul Preferred	78	78⅝
St. Paul Common	60⅝	60⅝
Lake Shore	91⅝	92
Erie	25	24⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅝	32⅝
New-Jersey Central	106⅞	106⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1870.

General balance yesterday	$87,771,978 06
Gold receipts	978,307 60
Gold payments	94,703 00
Gold balance	$88,683,583 66
Currency receipts	811,124 67
Currency payments	658,044 73
Currency balance	2,808,654 97
General balance	87,953,825 69
Customs	395,000 00

The following bids were made for the various funds of the United States:

6's c. reg., 1881	113	5-20 coup., n. 1, 1865	110⅝
6's c. coup., 1881	113⅝	5-20 reg., 1867	110⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	113	5-20 coup., 1867	110⅝
5-20 coup., 1862	113	5-20 reg., 1868	110⅝
5-20 reg., 1864	107⅝	5-20 coup., 1868	111⅝
5-20 coup., 1864	112	10-40 reg.	106⅝
5-20 reg., 1865	110⅝	10-40 coup.	106⅝
5-20 coup., 1865	112⅝	6s Currency	111⅝
5-20 reg., n. 1, 1865	110⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	59⅝	Ill. Canal bds., 1870	100
Tenn. 6s, new bds	56⅝	Ill. coup. 6s, 1877	106
Virginia 6s, old	55⅝	Ill. coup. 6s, 1879	106
Virginia 6s, new bds	56	Ill. coup. 6s, 1880	106
Georgia 7s, new bds	73⅝	Indiana 5's, 1886	97
North Car. 6s	27	Michigan 6's, 1878	99
North Carolina 4s, bds	21⅝	Michigan 6's, 1883	98
South Car. 6s, old	30	Michigan 7's, 1878	99
South Car. 6s, n. bds	29	Michigan 7's c. 1878	99
Missouri 6s	85	Michigan 7's c. W. L. 1882	99
Mo., H. & St. Jo. 7s	92⅝	N. Y. Reg. City	110
Louisiana 6s, L. bds	61⅝	N. Y. Reg. City, 1867	100
California 7s	111⅝	N. Y. 7s, canal, 1870-1874	106
Cal. 7s, large bds	110⅝	N. Y. 6s, canal 1872-1876	106
Connecticut 6s	101	N. Y. 6s, canal 1874-1878	106
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, canal 1877-1882	106
Alabama 5s	50	N. Y. 6s, canal 1877-1883	106
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. 1874	78⅝	N. Y. 6s, canal 1878-1883	106
Ohio 6's coup., 1875	102	N. Y. 6s, canal 1884-1892	106
Ohio 6's coup., 1881	107	N. Y. 6s, canal 1893-1896	106
Ohio 6's coup., 1886	109	N. Y. 6s, canal 1897-1898	106

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '70	98	Gum. & Fol. 1st, '70	84⅝
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '71	102⅝	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 10, Ref.	80	Gal. & Chic. M. L.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n	92	Chic. & R. I. 1st	105
Hud. R. 1st, '84-'91	110	Chic. & N. W. S. F.	92⅝
Erie 1st, Ext.	89⅝	Morris & Essex 1st	107
Erie 1st, ind.	109	Morris & Essex 2d	90⅝
Erie 2d, ind., '71	99	Clev. & Pitt. C. & T.	100⅝
Erie 2d, ind., '73	94⅝	Chic. & Alton S. F.	90
Erie 4th ind., '80	84	Chic. & Alton 1st	118
Erie 5th ind., '82	81⅝	Chic. & Alton 1st, Int.	95
R. N. Y. & H. 1st, '77	93	Chic. & Mil. 1st	91
Hudson 1st, '91	110	Chic. & Mil. 1st, Int.	91
Harlem 1st	108	Chic. & Mil. 1st, Sink.	78
Mich. Sh. 2d	121	Chic. & Pacific 1st	85
Chi. R. & Q. 8's	106⅝	Clev. & Pitts. 1st	120
Mich. Sh. 7's, 1st	111	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	97
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7's	101	Clev. & Pitts. 7's	107
Pac. R. 7s, sinking fd	90⅝	Chic. & Alton S. F.	90⅝
Con. Pac. Bonds	81⅝	Chic. & Alton 1st	118
Union Pac. 1st 8's	93⅝	Chic. & Alton Int.	95
Ill. Cen. S. F. 6s	76	Chic. & Mil. 1st	91
Alton & T. H. 1st	94	Chic. & Mil. Int.	91
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	34⅝	Chic. & Mil. Sink.	78
Alton & T. H. M. Div.	81⅝	Chic. & Pacific 1st	85
Chic. & N. W. 1st	94	Clev. & Pitts. 1st	120
Consol'd 7's & Conv.	87	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	97
H. & St. Jos. L. C. 7's	86⅝	Clev. & Pitts. 7's	107
Pack. S. W. Bonds	90⅝	Chic. & Alton S. F.	90⅝
Del., L. & W. 1st	108	Chic. & Alton 1st	118
Del., L. & W. 2d	91⅝	Chic. & Alton Int.	95
Tol. & Wab. 2d	84⅝	Chic. & Mil. 1st	91
Tol. & W. W. C. & F.	93	Chic. & Mil. Int.	91
Tol. & W. C. & F. 2d	61⅝	Chic. & Mil. Sink.	78
Gt. West. 1st, '87	107	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	85⅝
Gt. West. 2d, '93	87	Ptsb., Ft. W. & C. 1st	106
Gt. West. 2d, '93	81	Ptsb., Ft. W. & C. 2d	79⅝

And the following for the City Bank and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	139	Commonwealth	14
Manhattan	142	Importers' & Trad'rs'	135
Merchants' Union	50	Metropolitan	100
Mechanics'	118	Manuf'r & Merch'nt	100
America	141	Central National	109
City	218	Fourth National	107
Phenix National	75	Hanover	140
Tradesmen's	104	Tenth National	105
Greenwich	72	Orient	100
Mechanics' & Traders'	115	Riker's & Broken'r	130⅝
National	116	Nat'l Gold Bank	125⅝
Seventh Ward	105	Cum. Coal Preferred	30⅝
State of New-York	105⅝	American Coal	27
Commerce	128	Canton Co., Balt.	78⅝
Broadway	160	Mariposa Land	8
Ocean	80	Quicksilver Mining	5⅝
Mercantile	122	Mariposa Mining	5
Chatham	120	Mariposa Preferred	14
Bank of the Republic	118⅝	Western Union Tel. Co'y	35⅝
Bank of N. America	134	Adams Express	61⅝
Hanover	138	Wells, Fargo Express	19⅝
Irving	118	American Express	56⅝
Metropolitan	144	United States Express	47
Shoe and Leather	105	Merch'nts' Union Exp.	41
Corn Exchange	129⅝	Pacific Mail	38
St. Nicholas	118		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS, APRIL 23.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101⅝	102
City 6s, New	102⅝	102⅝
Camden and Amboy	119⅝	120
Pennsylvania Central	116⅝	117
Reading	100⅝	100⅝
Lehigh Valley	56⅝	56⅝
Catawissa Preferred	37⅝	37⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	28⅝	28⅝
Northern Central	47⅝	47⅝
Lehigh Navigation	83⅝	84
Lehigh Gold Loan	92	92⅝

Messrs. HATCH & FOOTE, No. 49 Wall-street, will pay the coupon and registered interest due on the First Mortgage Bonds of the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company, at their office, on and after May 1.

The *Mark Lane Express* of April 11 says:

Although the cold influence of March was still felt at the opening of the week, this gave place, under a change of wind, to brilliant sunshine and a much higher temperature. The nights, however, have been mostly cold, and vegetation, for the want of warm rain, still looks very backward. It has, however, been all that could be desired for the completion of sowing the last corn, and a large breadth has been got in, together with much potato planting, so that the seasonable showers already promise complete alteration in the face of the country. No practical man seems to apprehend any harm from the latness complained of, either to the corn or fruit, but in Ireland the dry weather has affected the price of oats. Still one day's heavy rain would set all matters straight, and as we have not yet got half through April, who can doubt that this will come? The change already experienced has taken off the upward bearing of the Wheat trade, and most markets have reported more dullness, or some even a decline of 1s. But there is nothing to justify any sweeping reduction of the low rates now ruling. Shipments on their way are light compared with our necessities, the granaries have had a steady draught upon their stores, and though the opening of the Baltic may produce some fresh purchases, there seems no reason, said stocks are as over abundant as to force liberal shipments. If the London arrivals from the country have for some time been small, we again note a large increase in the general weekly deliveries, viz., 18,462 quarters, of 2s. 11d. below last year's price. This peculiarity has obtained the notice of the French, who very naturally infer that we have underestimated last year's crop; but with stocks and the barn-thinning in the country, and stores in London and other parts diminishing also, the onus which has weighed down the trade must be gradually fritting away, and bring a chance of improved vitality. Although Marseilles is in calm, Paris and many other country markets have been dearer for Wheat; and it is the same in Belgium, while Holland has kept steady, as well as most of Germany and Hungary. New-York, however, quite shows dimmish. Only 2,000 qrs. of the 18,000 qrs. Wheat, and yet not a word of the 80,000 qrs. of the month to ascertain the extent of the supplies which we are likely to receive from this quarter. The arrivals of the coast since April 1 were cargoes of which 36 cargoes were Wheat, 4 Barley, 2 Rye, 1 Beans, 1 Peas, 1 Maize (Indian Corn), 1 Flour, 1 Wheat and Flour, 1 Barley and Oats, 1 Barley and Beans, 1 Barley and Maize (Indian Corn), 1 Oats, 1 Oats and Beans, 1 Beans and Peas, 1 Beans and Maize (Indian Corn), 1 Peas and Maize (Indian Corn), 1 Maize (Indian Corn) and Flour, 1 Maize (Indian Corn) and Oats, 1 Flour and Oats, 1 Flour and Beans, 1 Flour and Peas, 1 Flour and Maize (Indian Corn), 1 Flour and Oats and Beans, 1 Flour and Oats and Peas, 1 Flour and Oats and Maize (Indian Corn), 1 Flour and Beans and Peas, 1 Flour and Beans and Maize (Indian Corn), 1 Flour and Peas and Maize (Indian Corn), 1 Flour and Peas and Beans, 1 Flour and Maize (Indian Corn) and Beans, 1 Flour and Maize (Indian Corn) and Peas, 1 Flour and Maize (Indian Corn) and Oats, 1 Flour and Maize (Indian Corn) and Oats and Beans, 1 Flour and Maize (Indian Corn) and Oats and Peas, 1 Flour and Maize (Indian Corn) and Oats and Beans and Peas, 1 Flour and Maize (Indian Corn) and Beans and Peas, 1 Flour and Maize (Indian Corn) and Oats and Beans and Peas, 1 Flour and Maize (Indian Corn) and Oats and Peas, 1 Flour and Maize (Indian Corn) and Oats

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1870.

Announcements this Morning.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
A WIDOW HUNT and TOODLES. Leading characters by Mr. John S. Clarke.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MARRIED LIFE. Leading characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Fisher, and Miss Louisa Moore, Mrs. John Drew, and Mrs. Selton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
LITTLE OR THE KING OF THE GOLD MINES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Pauline Markham, Mr. Harry Beckett, &c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Kelly Fiske and Miss Pincoff.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
MACBETH. Leading characters by Mr. George L. Fox and Miss Lydia Lindmann.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Broadway, near 28th-st.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE FOREST OF ROSNY and NEW-YORK IN 1870-71.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

HIPPOTHEATON.
Sixth-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.
PROF. RISLEY COMBINATION TROUPE.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.
Broadway, junction of 6th-av.
BAZAAR AND MUSIC. Benefit of the "Shelter-ing Arms."

Terms of the New-York Times.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a superb steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
Five copies, one year	12
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a superb steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
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The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early as hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A dispatch to the English Press Association, dated yesterday, says that a thin ship of wood, painted blue, bearing the inscription, "*City of Boston*, sunking Feb. 11," had drifted ashore on the coast of Cornwall. There is a suspicion that the message is a heartless hoax....The details of the murder of the captives in the hands of the Greek bandits are given in a dispatch from London. The robbers were driven into a tower on the coast, near Oropo, where they were surrounded, after the failure of all negotiations. Offers were again made to the brigands, but they were rejected, and during the progress of the assault the captives were taken out and killed—Mr. BERNEKER and the Italian Secretary first, and, when hard pressed, VYNER and LLOYD. The robbers made their escape, leaving two of their leaders mortally wounded. The English journals demand indemnity from the Greek Government....Capt. EYRE, of the *Bombay*, is making an effort to effect the restoration of his certificate....Business in Parliament is to be pressed forward vigorously. The House of Commons reassembled yesterday. The Naturalization bill was passed....The Spanish Cabinet are said to be quarreling fiercely and the friends of MONTPENSIER to be gaining strength. The North-eastern provinces favor ESPARTERO for King....The French Ministers have addressed a circular to the officers of the civil service as citizens, urging them to vote "Yes" in the coming *plebiscite*....Another public meeting of the Ecumenical Council will be held today, when additional articles of faith will be voted on openly.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, a large number of bills, both private and public, were disposed of. Among the latter the most important was one regulating the frontier and coasting trade on the frontiers. A bill was reported covering the subject of the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment, and conference committees were appointed on the Census and Income Tax bills. A petition was presented from the City Government of Cincinnati relative to the Louisville Canal, and representing the injury to commerce caused by the new bridge across the Ohio River, and the necessity for a prompt completion of the work. Several bills were recommitted, and at 5 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

In the House considerable time was again occupied with a debate in relation to the members absent on Friday evening last, and several additional were excused. A variety of new bills, including a number for making new land grants, were introduced; among the most important were the following: Limiting the liability of ship-owners; vesting the powers of United States Commissioners in registrars of bankruptcy; for the reduction of taxation and the abolition of special licenses except on certain articles; chartering the American and Holland Ocean Cable Company; regulating trade and commerce between the States; and changing the standard weights of silver coin. A resolution was adopted for a bill providing pensions for all surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, and another providing a burial-place and a monument for the late Gen. RAWLINS, the expense to be defrayed from the contingent fund of the War Department. Mr. AYER offered a resolution that, in view of the prospective revenue receipts, the further consideration of the present Tariff bill should be dispensed with. It was declared out of order. Late in the day the tariff debate was resumed; but without, however, making much progress with the matter, the House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday consent was asked to introduce a bill to correct a "mistake" in the new Excise act, by which it is made necessary to have a petition for a license signed by twenty freeholders. A Republican member said he would consent if another correction were also made in the same bill, relating to the confirmation of sales. Objection was made, and the bill was laid aside. The bill authorizing the City to erect and lease elevators at Buffalo was passed, after a protracted debate, by a vote of 17 to 14. The Eight-hour bill, relating to work-shops and laborers employed by the State, was passed unanimously. The Governor returned, with objections, the bill incorporating the United States Mutual Benefit Society of New-York, and the bill for the Hopkinton Manufacturing Company. The New-York Pneumatic Tube Underground Railway bill was lost by a vote of 4 to 16, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table. The Champlain Canal Enlargement bill was amended and passed. The Senate held an afternoon session, at which the Supply bill was discussed.

In the Assembly a large number of private and other bills were passed. The bill to sell the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburg Railroad was recalled from the Senate, as it contained a provision for State as well as local taxation. The bill making appropriations to charitable institutions was considered in Committee, and after amendment ordered to a third reading and passed. The Governor vetoed the act relating to the Coroners of Erie County, the bill incorporating the Peabody Mutual Benefit Society of New-York, and the bill incorporating the National Mutual Benefit Association (of Buffalo). The objections were sustained. The bill limiting the damages that persons injured on railroads may recover to $5,000, was recommitted to strike out the enacting clause, after a sharp debate, by a vote of 39 to 37, and a motion to reconsider was lost. At the afternoon session the Conference Committee's report on the County Courts bill was agreed to. The bill making appropriations to pay the canal debt was passed. The House receded from its amendments to the Supreme Court bill, leaving the salaries $5,000 as fixed by the Senate, and the bill passed. A motion to concur in the Senate amendments to the Champlain Canal Enlargement bill was made, but was not acted on, when the House took a recess till 7½ P. M. At the evening session the Champlain bill was passed, together with many other bills.

GENERAL.

The Seventeenth United States Infantry, now in Virginia, and the Fourteenth Infantry, now in Kentucky, are ordered to Sioux City, Iowa, with all possible dispatch, to report to the General commanding the Department of Dakota.

The Attorney-General of this State has given an opinion on the new Excise act, in which he says the only important change is in vesting the power to grant licenses in city and town, instead of county authorities. There is, he then says, no conflict between the acts of 1857 and 1869, and the sale of liquors on Sunday or on election days within a certain distance of the polls he holds to be prohibited by the latter.

The troubles between the stove companies and the molders at Peekskill, N. Y., continue. To-night a special meeting of the village Trustees is to be held to deliberate upon the request of the stove founders and citizens for an additional Police force. The molders make violent demonstrations daily, preventing the men employed by the companies from working.

The old man who was injured so badly on Friday night by the citizens of Middle Village, who pursued him under the impression that he was a burglar, is not expected to recover from his wounds. His name is THOMAS MULHERRN, and his age about fifty-five years. He resided at No. 19 City Hall-place, New-York, with his three sons. He was crazy, and had the impression that men were seeking his life. He fled to Long Island, and passing through Middle Village on a run, was taken for a burglar, pursued and brought to bay. He drew a pistol to defend himself, and then was stoned and clubbed and captured.

The Athletic Base-ball Club, of Philadelphia, defeated the Maryland Club, of Baltimore, at Philadelphia, yesterday, by a score of 24 to 16.

The opposite wing of the Fenians, or those opposed to Gen. O'NEILL, yesterday issued an order from their head-quarters in Philadelphia, disapproving the action of the New-York Congress and approving the action taken in Chicago.

The Postmaster-General has addressed a letter to Senator RAMSEY, Chairman of the Post-office Committee, giving reasons why there should be an increase in the service on the mail steam-ship route from San Francisco to Japan and China.

The McFarland trial was continued yesterday, but only two witnesses were examined, and the Court adjourned until this morning. The principal witness was Dr. VARON, who gave some very important and interesting medical testimony regarding insanity, and declared as his opinion that the defendant was insane when he shot RICHARDSON.

The birthday of Lord BYRON was celebrated last evening at Delmonico's by a banquet, at which JOHN G. SAXE, CASSIUS M. CLAY, Hon. WM. PRESTON and several others made speeches.

Taxing Excesses.

There is no doubt that the popular sentiment is very much opposed to the Income tax, but we are sure that the feeling is an impulsive one, and not at all based on deliberate reflection. The tax is unpopular in its operation, chiefly by reason of the inexperience of the people with regard to taxation in general. It is to be remembered that previous to the war we had little or no necessity in that direction. We had no public debt, and a very economical governmental machinery. We consequently had no need to put taxes upon the necessities of life, or in any way to impair the industries of the country. The case is very different now, and it is most remarkable to note the willingness of the people to submit to the burden. We doubt if history furnishes a parallel to the cheerful submission of our citizens to a degree of taxation, in a crude and repulsive form, which would not be tolerated for a moment in any other civilized country.

It is this cheerful and submissive temper which calls most loudly for careful consideration, and it ought to meet a corresponding treatment from Congress, as well as from the officials who have charge of the collection of taxes. The study should be how to lighten the burdens of the people, and at the same time to produce the necessary amount of funds; and not, as sometimes seems to be the case at Washington, to get the most out of the people without regard to the interests affected. On principle there is no question that the income tax is one of the best devices of the whole revenue scheme. It reaches interests which ought to be reached, and which cannot be so fairly reached in any other way. It falls upon a class which can best afford to pay, and which would otherwise evade their proper contribution to the general requirement of revenue. Yet while the imposition is eminently wise and salutary, it is one which is inevitably unpopular, simply because it falls upon a class who largely control popular sentiment. Hence the necessity for a politic regard to all those details which affect the general verdict.

The Income tax is the most clamored about of any, for the reason that it has been the worst administered, besides being excessive in its rate. The regulations which have been made with reference to the collection have been inquisitorial and [illegible] offensive; but many of the worst features of the present method admit of a doubt that it is clear gain to the mass of tax-payers, for the reason that it would not have been realized from any other source. Not 300,000 persons out of our forty millions of people pay the tax, amounting to about thirty-five million dollars, and we venture to say that no equal amount is raised which falls upon a class better able to pay it. If we could get rid of the odious features of the collection, and could make the burden fall where it ought, the tax would be as popular as it now is odious. How best to do this is the problem; and it is one which Congress ought to consider very seriously. We are glad to see that there is a growing appreciation of this necessity, and that members are beginning to see that the popular demand for reform must be heeded.

That the present tax is excessive is very generally admitted, and that it is annoyingly collected there are thousands of witnesses to testify; but these facts do not afford a sufficient ground for its entire abolition. We have little doubt that with a reduction from five to two, or even three per cent, an increase in the amount of exemption, and a more considerate and thorough collection, the tax could be made to yield far more than it does, and at the same time be popularized. While the fact is indisputable that we are raising altogether too much money by taxation, it is equally apparent that we have not yet learned the best methods and sources of revenue. English statesmen have made taxation a study, and they seem to have brought the science very nearly to perfection. With them the Income tax is a favorite, just as it will be with us when we come to know it better. What we need is a general reduction of taxation, and to place the burden where it will be felt the least. We hold that a moderate and a properly collected income tax will be the most satisfactory and just of any that can be devised, and we hope the House of Representatives will firmly resist the effort of the Senate to keep it at its present figure, chiefly for the reason that we think such a course is calculated to make the tax odious and ultimately to cause its absolute repeal.

The Arcade Railroad Again.

As one of the curiosities of legislation, we publish the bill to incorporate the Arcade Railroad Company as it was sent from the Senate to the Assembly. The theory that the Legislature constitutes the united wisdom—that it represents the virtue of the State—that it is to establish justice and promote the general welfare by laws skillfully framed—is reversed; and it would appear that the object is the gratification of selfish interests, and to subject the rights and property of honest citizens to unlawful control. Although the bill before us affects directly property worth hundreds of millions of dollars, no proper safeguards for its protection are introduced; on the contrary, there is a complete neglect of every wise precaution.

So far as concerns the right to take the Battery and the Bowling-green, for instance, the case stands thus: Since we exposed the grant of authority to take without compensation the whole of any parks for stations, depots, and so forth, the bill has been changed in several respects. One amendment provides:

"But *no portion* of any public grounds, parks or places so taken shall be more than 100 feet in length nor more than 100 feet in width, and the said Company may make the necessary deflections of their lines for the purpose of using the same for stations."

It will be competent under this alteration to take 500 feet by 100 feet on the Battery, the whole of the Bowling-green, 500 by 100 in the City Hall Park, the whole of Union-square, 500 by 100 in Madison-square, the whole of the triangle on which the Worth monument stands, the whole triangle at the junction of the Sixth-avenue and Broadway, and 500 by 100 in Central Park, in addition to slices from other parks touched, under the authority to change the line and to unite with horse and steam railroads.

So far as concerns the up-town parks, they may not be taken until ten millions of stock have been subscribed and two millions paid in; but as to the line below Wall-street, it is provided (section 19) that no ground shall be disturbed under this act, except below Wall-street, until the full amount of ten millions of dollars shall have been in good faith subscribed, and 50 per cent thereon actually paid in. Under this provision, the Company may go on in their entire work below Wall-street without any subscription of stock, protected by the clause in the fifteenth section, to the effect that no omission to construct any other portion of their line within the time limited in the act, "shall work a forfeiture of their franchise in respect to any portion of said railway which may have been commenced or completed." It would be competent for the Company, on the passage of the bill, to require that the Commissioners who are to locate the quantity to be taken on the Battery, be appointed and act, and the land may be then taken. The Bowling-green may be taken under assessment at a nominal sum, without the formality of a location by Commissioners. This view is strengthened by the provision in section 5, with respect to the first election of thirteen directors, for it declares that "said Board of Directors shall be elected by the persons named as corporators in the first section of this act." At the first election only the corporators may vote; at the next election the stockholders are to vote. It thus appears that, by adroit management the persons named in the act may acquire the title to the Bowling-green and the most valuable portion of the Battery, as a free gift, and that they have only to complete the road between the Battery and the Bowling-green—a stone's throw—to be saved from forfeiture.

As the bill was reported by the Committee of the Senate, the names in the first section which we have printed in italics, did not appear. There was a hitch in its progress, and it is probable that trouble was averted by the introduction of the new names. The interest assumed which may have been [illegible] the control of those [illegible] named. The interests have doubtless been balanced with great precision by the Senate. If the new names were put in by the command of leaders of the House, the Senate having been previously pacified, the bill will pass the Assembly without additions. The bill was drawn to give control in the first election to the first ten named as corporators, but some member of the Senate broke up this scheme by sagacious amendments.

Another significant amendment was made simultaneously with the one permitting action below Wall-street. As the bill was printed, the persons specified as their associates and successors were created a body corporate, by the name of "The New-York Arcade Railway Company." The word "associates" was then stricken out, and the word "assigns" introduced, with two objects: First, that there should be no presumption that the Company was not rendered complete by the passage of the bill; second, that with the Battery and the Bowling-green in hand, the persons nominated might go into the market with rights and property vested, and with a valuable franchise, and sell out to the highest bidder. An inexperienced person might suppose that after construction the parks were to be restored, but this arises only when they are entered upon temporarily, and not when taken for depots, stations, &c.

The bill repeals the General Railroad act with respect to all inconsistent provisions, and goes so far as to require that the corporation of the City of New-York, "and all other companies, are hereby prohibited from giving any permission to any other person or corporation to do any acts or things hereby authorized, or to hinder, delay or embarrass the construction or operation of said railway." This is intended as an alteration of the charter of the Underground and other railways. The change with respect to the erection of temporary bridges and the construction of the road below Fourteenth-street amount to nothing, as the Legislature must have understood. How can a single officer be relied upon when two-thirds of the Legislature set the example of disobedience?

Nothing more sweeping in its powers, or more imperfect and purposeless in its restraining provisions, has ever passed the Senate. And if, as seems probable, the Assembly passes it in its present shape, the City will look to Gov. HOFFMAN to protect its great artery from the peril thus threatened, and to defeat the machinations by which an admitted public want is made the pretext for the perpetration of flagrant wrong.

The New Army Bill.

The Senate Military Committee have at last perfected the new Army bill, and its leading features have been promulgated. It differs very materially from the one previously reported to the House and advocated by Mr. LOGAN, and in the main is an improvement. In a former article we expressed the opinion that no new bill was needed at this time, and we are still strongly of that opinion; but it seems to be a favorite idea with Congressmen that something must be done with the army, and perhaps the bill just reported is as harmless as any which could be devised. Our representatives at Washington do not seem to realize the fact, that the army is stronger with the people than almost any other branch of the public service, and that it is an exceedingly delicate business to meddle with it. Especially is it dangerous to assail it unjustly.

The general sense of obligation is so fresh, and the feeling of gratitude so deep, that it is dangerous to trifle with the regular service, and, altogether impossible safely to assail it. Heavy as the burdens of taxation are, we do not believe that the people desire retrenchment at the expense of their sacred and cherished obligations to the army, and every attempt to cripple that arm of our national defense is sure to be resented. The bill just reported provides for the abolition of the rank of General and Lieutenant-General as soon as vacancies shall occur in those places. It involves a very ungracious intimation to SHERMAN and SHERIDAN that they are unnecessary and purely ornamental appendages to our military establishment,—which they will be very likely to resent, and which the people generally will not indorse. For that reason, if for no other, we question the wisdom as well as the necessity of the proposed economy.

The reduction of the number of Major-Generals from five to three, and of Brigadiers from eight to six, is far more excusable on the score of economy and practicability, but we doubt whether even that change is demanded. We know that it cannot be done without injustice and injury to the service. Considering the extent of our country, and the constant demand for military service in a variety of forms, the present *personnel* of our army can be profitably employed, and the higher grades are necessary incentives to ambition and honorable effort. Before the war we had too restricted a line of promotion, and the consequence was that the service was filled with veterans holding ridiculously low rank. The result was a source of general dissatisfaction and a feeling of humiliation which impaired the *esse* of the service.

We are firm believers in the army, and we know that the people share the feeling, and have the best reason to respect it and be grateful to it for what it did during the war. We do not believe that there is any disposition to lessen its honors and rewards, or to be niggardly in respect to its pay. The new bill, we are told, does not seriously reduce the pay-table of the line, nor does it contain the odious features of the House bill for the forcible retirement of officers. In some other respects it seems to be commendable, and is evidently the result of careful consideration. It was reported to the Senate yesterday, and it is a consolation to know that there are abundant friends of the army, both in that body and out of it, who will [illegible] that it is made what [illegible] be.

Where and How we Live in New-York.

The experiment of the "flat houses" in apparently turning out so profitable to their owner as the most sanguine friends of the project expected. These which are fast being completed in East Seventeenth-street, near Irving-place, had every floor engaged six months ago by the most respectable class of tenants, and it is said the landlord received nearly a hundred written applications more than he could satisfy. A fourth-story floor, with six exceedingly small rooms, rents in these houses for some $1,500 per annum; the fifth story, we believe, at $1,200. This is certainly not the entertainment to which "the middle class," who must pay small rents, were invited. The whole house must yield a larger per cent. on the capital than the old-style single house. That it is, however, an advantage to the public of moderate incomes, is shown by their eagerness to secure it; and as it pays so well, we may be sure of others being built on similar plans.

The explanation of the high rents which are readily paid for these poor quarters is that the houses are in the "magic parallelogram" bounded by Third and Sixth avenues, Eighth-street and the Park—that is, the people living in them are near all the clubs, concerts, lectures, operas and houses they most desire to frequent. Moreover, these houses have a respectable door-way and porter to receive their visitors, and the tenants can leave their rooms in Summer without the necessity of supporting servants, keeping up an establishment, or incurring the risk of burglary. These "flat houses" in Seventeenth-street do not, however, solve our social problem they are not like the French or German. They do not give us a pleasant suite of rooms—a home—at a low rent. They are poor and dear.

Possibly, New-Yorkers must submit themselves to the unpleasant conclusion that this problem—of securing a City home for the middle class—is insoluble here. It may be that taxes will always be so high under our City Government, and the space for pleasant dwellings so narrow, and the pressure of business and commerce on this magic island so enormous, that room will always be the most expensive of all luxuries in New-York. Even now, with the extreme depression of business, and real estate in the most sluggish condition, we hear of the sale of a single lot, twenty-five feet by one hundred, as high up as Fifty-ninth-street, at forty-two thousand dollars; so that we may judge what space in good quarters will cost a few years hence, when business has revived on a sound basis. New-York will then manifestly be no place for men of refinement to live in who have not their "ten thousand" income.

What, then, are the great body of artists, professional men and moderate merchants to do under such a condition of rents? They do not want to bring up their children in a tenement-house quarter; they find even the flat houses too expensive; they hardly care to live in a city district, remote from all the best advantages of a city, and their only choice will be between boarding-houses and hotels, and the country. Any prudent and refined mother knows that, of all possible instrumentalities for destroying health and spoiling manners in children, a boarding-house or hotel life is the worst. The husband, too, finds none of the recuperative effect of a home in these caravanseries. The whole family grows up in a kind of nomadic condition; the wife, if young and heedless, exposed to temptation, the children bold and fast, and none of them feeling the sacred and conservative influences of a home. Such a family had better have a shanty of their own, if they consider their highest interests, than live in the most luxurious hotel.

The country is evidently the alternative. Here the wonder is, that we have not adopted the pleasant suburban expedients of London and other large cities. Why are not small neighborhoods laid out along our principal railways, as "parks," with villa-sites, where a group of congenial people can get together and form an agreeable suburban society, yet always near the City? Our people have not half utilized the lovely rural districts which surround the City. On the Hudson River, for instance, for twenty miles out, lots in beautiful situations can be bought at from eight hundred to fifteen hundred dollars each. Manhattanville, Carmansville, Fort Washington and Spuyten Duyvil are accessible by hourly trains, and are as near Wall-street as Central Park. If the underground or elevated railway be a success, they will become as near to the business quarter as Fortieth-street is now. The most exquisite villa-sites could be laid out in these or other places, the children could grow up with all the benefits of the country, the families be near the pleasures of the City, and rents need not be more than eight hundred dollars per annum.

What is needed is a direction of capital toward our suburban districts, in New-Jersey, Westchester County, and on Long Island, with a view of laying out such grounds, and building moderate, tasteful houses. No investment could be safer than houses worth six thousand dollars or eight thousand dollars each, on sites worth, say, one thousand dollars each, and arranged in pleasant grounds. They would always be in demand for rent or purchase. The class of tenants would be thoroughly respectable. They would soon erect their own churches and schools, and form a very agreeable society. The railroads are fast learning their true interests, and will favor the formation of such settlements by frequent and late trains, and cheap fares. In such neighborhoods children will grow up in vastly more healthy circumstances than in the City, and the change of air and quiet of the country will compensate the gentleman of the family for early breakfasts, late returns, and other inconveniences of a rural residence. A rent of eight hundred dollars or nine hunded dollars is about the medium rate which can be afforded by a large class. For this sum, at present, nothing pleasant or convenient can be obtained in New-York. With this, we are persuaded, something very agreeable might be contrived in the suburban districts.

Superintendent JOURDAN is doing a good work, by all accounts, and his fair is commanded himself to the hearty approbation of the law-and-order loving public. He is reported to have ordered the detective force to devote more of their time than heretofore to the investigation of murders, and there is hope that we may now be spared the horrible mysteries in the way of assassination which have been so alarmingly frequent in our City. The new Superintendent has a practical knowledge of his duty, and ought to be able to throw a more perfect protection around the lives of our citizens than they have enjoyed for two or three years past. We are glad to know that he has ordered the detective force to turn their attention to the apprehension of assassins, and we hope that the next case that happens will be thoroughly worked up, and the offenders brought to swift condemnation and punishment.

There can be no doubt that the slip of wood found on the Cornish coast is another attempt to impose upon the public in reference to the ill-fated vessel, the *City of Boston*. It is always difficult to ascertain the motives which can induce a reasonable being to play off a trick of this kind, but a careful study of all the known facts has convinced maritime authorities that the *City of Boston* either foundered in a storm on the 31st of January, or perished amid the ice a few days from that time. A large steamer was seen in distress off Sable Island on the 31st of January, and the probability is that she was the *City of Boston*. It is but too certain that no trace of her will ever be found, and that anything which comes to light professing to be a message from her is only the invention of some idiot, who deserves six months in prison.

The blowing up of the Blossom rock in the harbor of San Francisco has given the citizens of that place a new and satisfactory sensation, and the good success of the whole business is calculated to interest us all in this part of the world who are looking for the removal of the Hell Gate obstructions. Nothing in that world of the San Francisceans has been so remarkable as the time occupied about it—only four or five months. No doubt the currents of our Sound passage are more difficult to deal with than were the still waters of the Western bay; but we should suppose Col. VON SCHMIDT's plan could be practiced here as well as there—the dams placed, the shafts sunk, and the excavations made within a reasonable time. The explosion of those twenty-three tons of gunpowder do not seem to have made the expected noise for the lookers-on: but the solid good effected is a compensation for any disappointment in the spectacular way.

Excursion parties to Greece had better be postponed for the present. The English travelers who were taken by the brigands near Marathon have been unfortunate in their trip. First they were held in captivity until a heavy ransom was paid. But pending the negotiations, the English Government remonstrated with the Greek Government, and the latter stirred up the bandits. This interference cost the travelers their lives. Without waiting for further explanations, the brigands put their prisoners to death. The "Lord" with the doubtful title seems to have been released on "parole," and consequently he alone is left to tell the tale of the captivity. This little incident will probably be enough to turn people's steps from the classic land, or at least to induce them to sally forth in stout bands, and armed with good rifles and revolvers.

The murder of O'DAY on Sunday, by one of his own desperate gang, points a moral in a very different way from that which is usual. All accounts agree that he was a ruffian of the first water, and that his "taking off" was a positive relief to the community. In the interest of law and order, it is a consolation that he is so effectually out of the way; and, although his life was worse than useless, it is to be hoped that his death may be utilized by the hanging of his murderer. If that could be accomplished, O'DAY will not have died in vain.

London journals have been discussing the alteration of the famous old school called Christ's Hospital, founded in the time of EDWARD VI., and latterly so much associated with the names of COLERIDGE, LAMB, HUNT, and other literary men. It is now proposed to give it a more popular character, by decentralizing the endowment and making four schools from it—one on the present site, two more in other parts of the metropolis, and a girls' boarding-school somewhere in the country. Most visitors to what CORBETT used to call the "Wen" may see some of those little boys of Christ's walking along in their leather-belted blue coats, yellowish knee-breeches and bare heads; but, under the proposed distribution, it is probable that curious uniform would disappear—making one tradition the less in those historic streets of London.

The warnings said to have been received by the British authorities in respect to Fenian attempts upon the London *Times* and *Pall Mall Gazette* offices will strike most people as bordering on the region of romance. Certainly it seems very unlikely, to say the least, that in a city like London, watched and guarded by an army of Police, any attempt of the kind should be seriously entertained. Were such to be successful to any extent, the political effect would be disastrous to the Fenians themselves, and the friends of Ireland, who counsel moderate treatment along with reform, would be forced into silence. On the whole, the best explanation of the affair is that somebody has been amusing himself at the expense of somebody else.

Mr. WILLIAM J. THOMS writes a letter to the *Standard* (London) for the purpose of proving that Capt. LAMBRUSH, who is now 104 years old, does not actually exist—or, at least, was not born at the time he states. Mr. THOMS says that he cannot find Capt. LAMBRUSH's name in the Army List for 1809—the year he entered the army. Seeing that he served as a volunteer, this omission need cause no surprise. Mr. THOMS further states that the name of Capt. LAMBRUSH does not appear at any period in the Army List. The name of the gentleman in question is FREDERICK DE LAMBRUSH, and he obtained his commission in the Sixtieth Rifles in the year 1809. He retired from the army in 1818, and between these two dates his name was entered in the Army List, and will still be found there by any one who takes the trouble to search for it. Mr. THOMS "wonders" how it could have happened that Capt. LAMBRUSH witnessed the interview between NAPOLEON and ALEXANDER in 1807. It is, nevertheless, quite true that Capt. LAMBRUSH was a spectator of that event, and remembers it distinctly to this hour. With regard to the parish in which Capt. LAMBRUSH was born, he cannot give any dated information about that, for in his child-hood he was frequently taken by his parents to France and back again to London—his father having been [illegible] on account. He cannot, therefore, recollect in what parish he was born, but he has described the house, and about it we, and we judge it to have been somewhere near Lambeth Palace. The parish may therefore have been Lambeth—perhaps Mr. THOMS may think it worth his while to make researches in that quarter. In any case, we may take the liberty of suggesting to Mr. THOMS that an inquiry of this kind may just as well be conducted in a spirit of courtesy toward an aged and respectable man, as in one which is apparently intended to be offensive.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM" AT WALLACK'S.

Mrs. COWLEY's quaint, stilted and very old-fashioned comedy of "The Belle's Stratagem" drew as fine a house last night at Wallack's as it ever had been the fortunate and more appropriate product of RAMMONEY or VERNON-SANDOU. "The Belle's Stratagem" is fast slipping into that distant perspective as a picture of manners which presages its losing at no remote period its hold upon the stage. Yet the characters are various and fairly contrasted, the dialogue has abundant wit, if little humor, and the moral of the domestic rift and reconciliation, as with the "School for Scandal," is applicable not to a day, but to all time. Mr. J. W. WALLACK is an attractive *Doricourt*, although the part, for obvious reasons, is not one of those best suited to his style. He is lighter in it than might be expected, and acts throughout with much ease and spirit. Mr. JOHN GILBERT is a magnificent *Hardy*, and leaves us absolutely nothing to wish for in the character. *Flutter* is a little too much for Mr. MARLOWE, and so is *Sir George Touchwood* for Mr. ROCKWELL, but it is an ungracious task to speak otherwise than with approval of such pains-taking artists, and it is fair to say that each seemed to do his best with what was intrusted to him. We hardly like Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES in *Letitia Hardy* so well as in *Lady Teazle*. In the latter part, however, she is, to our mind, unsurpassed at present on the American stage, and her *Letitia Hardy* falls short in excellence simply because of its inequality, which is easily excused in the first attempt at a role so trying. Some of the scenes—notably the trying ones in which she imposes on *Doricourt*—were very admirably played indeed, and when Miss HENRIQUES is as ripe in *Letitia Hardy* as she is in *Lady Teazle* the former will rival in evenness of merit the latter highly-finished impersonation. Miss E. MESTAYER was exceedingly acceptable as the *Widow Rackett*, and Mrs. PHILLIPS was hardly in her element as *Lady Frances*. The comedy was listened to by the audience with great satisfaction and hearty applause. To-night BUCKSTONE's uproariously funny comedy of "Married Life" is announced, with a very strong cast.

Musical.

ORATORIO AT STEINWAY HALL.

The rendering of MENDELSSOHN's oratorio of "Elijah" by the New-York Harmonic Society was hardly calculated to add to the esteem in which the work is held, or to the reputation of the association. Inferior in melodic beauty, and in massiveness of instrumentation to the Handelian compositions of the same order; inferior in dignity to its sister oratorio, "St. Paul," its descriptive music, only the concerted portions of which are notable, calls with unusual imperativeness for a variety of expression the singers last evening did not seem to possess. The recitations, in a word, dragged almost from the very outset. The arias were generally done with correctness and sufficient shading, but the concerted pieces were given without the prayerful fervor, or the passion, or the awe, or the enthusiasm of praise they respectively exact, and were not remarkable even for power of sound or for precision of execution, though in respect of the latter quality, and to a certain extent in respect of sentiment, the chorale of the angels was not at all deficient, and was consequently not suffered to end in silence. The principal soloists were: Mr. W. H. Beckett, bass; Mr. Simpson, tenor; Mrs. Gertrude Hess, soprano, and Mrs. Barry, of Boston, contralto. Mr. BECKETT's voice is of good range and quality, and, as it was especially proven after the first half hour's use, in fair subjection. No attempt was made, however, to use it in giving the music a dramatic coloring, and with the exception, perhaps, of Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. BECKETT set an example in this regard for all his associates. Mr. SIMPSON sang with breadth and accuracy. The voice of Mrs. HESS is shrill and tremulous; that of Mrs. BARRY is extremely even, rich and sympathetic, and enabled her to bear off the vocal honors of the night. Mr. F. L. RITTER conducted.

CARLOTTA PATTI IN OPERA.

The performance of the opera of "The Magic Flute" at the Academy of Music last evening, was largely attended. Wednesday evening the opera will be repeated in this City, and Thursday it will be given in Brooklyn. A special representation of "Faust" is advertised for Friday night. Saturday a matinée rendering of "The Magic Flute" will terminate Mr. STRAKOSCH's brief and pleasant season.

BENEFIT CONCERT TO MRS. EDWARD LODER.

The benefit concert to be given to Mrs. EDWARD LODER to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, has an especial claim on public patronage in that the beneficiary never, during those years when she was the first concert singer in the City, and when her good style and thorough training were of great service both in church and concert-room, refused her aid to such an undertaking. Miss KELLOGG, in lending her valuable assistance, gives proof of the goodness of her heart; and it should be borne in mind that while the various charities for which such great efforts have recently been made have other means of attracting public sympathy, the musician, in advancing years and increasing necessities, can only appeal to the musical world by means of that art of which he has been the servant. We sincerely trust the public will respond generously to an appeal which the beneficiary's fellow-artists are doing their utmost to strengthen by an attractive performance.

Miscellaneous.

GERMAN ENTERTAINMENT IN BROOKLYN.

At the Brooklyn Academy of Music a very pleasant entertainment, consisting of instrumental music, and a gymnastic and dramatic exhibition, was given yesterday by the German Turners of the New-York District Turner organization. The main attraction was the gymnastic part of the entertainment. It was offered by a number of the best trained Turners of the organization, under the direction of Mr. CARL SCHAEL. Feats on the parallel bars, vaulting horses and horizontal bars were done, and, besides, the Williamsburg Turnverein built a number of pyramids, some four and one five men high. This exhibition showed the great strength, agility and practice of the Turners; and, considering that these are not professional athletes, but amateur gymnasts, their efforts were very creditable. The performers were greatly applauded. The other features of the entertainment were singing by the singing sections of the New-York and Williamsburg Turnvereins, two tenor solos by Mr. C. ALVERS, a farce in German, and several excellent orchestral selections, executed under the baton of Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ.

The Plot on the Steamer George Washington.

An examination into the plot which was discovered on board of the steamer *George Washington* on her voyage to New-Orleans, of which ALBERT KOHT and ALEXANDER LANGE are alleged to be the instigators, was commenced before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday. The particulars of the plot, including the shipment of a box on board of the vessel, the insurance of its contents for $1,000 as merchandise, and the firing of the vessel by means of the box, which was found on investigation to contain explosive oils and other combustible matter, have already been given in the TIMES. Testimony was furnished by SAMUEL H. YEARMAN, one of the owners of the vessel; JOHN H. CLAR

WASHINGTON.

The Alaska Fur Trade—Pressure of the Calendar—Adjournment of Congress—Its Business—An Indian Summer Campaign—The President and Cabinets—Reconstruction—The Funding Bill—Sundry Legislation.

(Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.)

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Mr. DIXON endeavored today to bring the bill regulating the Alaska fur trade before the House, but was not successful. It required two-thirds majority to suspend the rules, but the vote he obtained lacked just four of that number. The Secretary of the Treasury is very anxious that some provision should be made for this trade, and desires the immediate action of Congress. The season for taking the seals is passing away, and no provision whatever has been made to secure any revenue to the Government. Up to this time the seals have been killed and the skins taken subject to the action of Congress. But even this law has expired, and as the Aleuts have no other means of support, they will be reduced to destitution, and Congress called on for an appropriation for their support unless they are allowed to pursue their only branch of industry.

THE STEAMBOAT LAWS.

The House Committee on Commerce have taken no action, so far, on the bill revising and codifying the Steamboat laws, and the probabilities are that that, owing to the large amount of business before Congress yet unacted on, nothing will be done with the measure this session.

THE CENSUS.

The Joint Committee of both Houses of Congress on the Census bill has been appointed, and will go to work immediately. Senator CONKLING, Mr. BAYARD and Mr. CARPENTER represent the Senate, and, as stated last night, Gen. GARFIELD, Mr. ALLISON, and Mr. COX, the House. Numerous amendments have been handed the members of the Committee, but the probabilities are that very little change will be made in the Senate bill, and that the next census will be taken under the old law, of which Mr. CONKLING is so much enamored. The time is so short now that there is hardly any other course left, if the census is to be taken at all.

THE ARMY BILL.

The Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate considered the bill for the reduction of the army this morning, and agreed to nearly all the sections of the measure which Mr. WILSON offered. The pay sections are the same in both bills. Mr. WILSON, however, has added one or two sections, one being a provision that the present pay of the private soldiers shall continue until the 1st of June, 1871. Gen. LOGAN proposed that the army shall be reduced to 25,000 on the 1st of September. Mr. WILSON extends the time to the 1st of January.

PROGRESS WITH WORK.

Mr. ANTHONY cannot be too much commended for the rule which he offered and had adopted in the Senate some days ago. Under its operation upward of fifty bills have been passed during the last two legislative days. Thirty-one measures were passed today, which is an unusual amount of business for that usually very tardy body. Probably the most important measure passed was that from the Committee on Commerce, regulating the commerce on the Northern and North-eastern waters.

THE LOUD VS. COLE PATENT CASE.

Judge FISHER, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, reversed, today, the decision of the Commissioner of Patents in the Loud vs. Cole patent case, and decided the suit in favor of Loud. The patent was on a paddle-wheel.

INDIAN SUMMER CAMPAIGN.

Gen. SHERMAN today ordered the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Regiments of Infantry to Sioux City. Also, that the Recruiting Officer at New-York send 150 men to Fort Leavenworth. These orders are regarded as preparations for an Indian Summer campaign. Gen. SHERMAN and several of his staff will leave here next week on an inspecting tour through Montana and the other far Western Territories.

POWER OF THE SURETIES OF A CONTRACTOR.

The Second Controller ruled today that the sureties of a contractor could continue the contract after the decease of the latter, and be held the same as if they were the original contractors.

THE SOUTHERN SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Capt. GEO. B. GORIN, United States Army, has been ordered here, by the Secretary of War, from Florida, to give his knowledge and experience to the Committee on Education and Labor in reference to the school systems in the South.

PERSONAL.

Revenue Commissioner WELLS, EDWARD ATKINSON, Esq., of Boston, and CHAS. NORDHOFF, of the New-York *Evening Post*, had a long conversation with the President today on the subject of the tariff and taxation in general.

THE INCOME TAX.

The Conference Committee on the Income Tax resolution on the part of the Senate, is composed of Messrs. SHERMAN, E. WILLIAMS and MORRILL, of Vermont. This guarantees a sensible decision.

THE PRESIDENT ON GEORGIA.

The President today expressed himself freely to his visitors upon the subject of reconstruction in Georgia. He regards the amendment submitted by Senator WILLIAMS as the best solution of the question, and expressed a hope that a settlement might be made with that for a basis. He is very desirous that this question shall be settled at an early day, not alone for the sake of the people of Georgia, but for the sake of the Republican party as well.

THE FUNDING AND CURRENCY BILLS.

The Ways and Means Committee today further considered the Funding bill, but reached no positive conclusions. There is little doubt, however, that the bill will be reported this week. The Bank Committee discussed the Currency bill at their special meeting today, but reached no vote.

A PLEASANT AMATEUR ENTERTAINMENT.

A charming entertainment was given here tonight for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Asylum, by the Amateur Theatrical Society of Washington, composed of ladies and gentlemen from the best circles of society. There were present the President, nearly every member of the Cabinet, and a very large number of other distinguished people. The plays performed were BUCKSTONE'S comedy of "Leap Year," and the farce of "Popping the Question." The principal characters were remarkably well sustained, particularly those of *Miss O'Leary*, by Mrs. Gen. RICKETTS, who was the soul of the play; *Sir Solomon Solons*, by Mr. SHERMAN, and *Walker*, by Col. H. P. CURTIS, which were both excellent. *Miss Desperate*, by Miss JEFFERS, *Mrs. Pioneerby*, by Miss JULIA SCHENCK, and *Mrs. Orlos*, by Miss SALLIE SCHENCK, daughters of Gen. SCHENCK, were personated with much success. In the farce Miss VIRGINIA EARTMAN as *Winter Blossom*, invested the scene with most admirable spirit; she was well sustained by Mr. PERCY ANDRE, of New-York, as *Mr. Primrose*; Mrs. RICKETTS as *Miss Bijou*; Miss DELAFIELD as *Bobbin*; Miss NELLIE FLETCHER as *Ellen Murray*; and Mr. THOMAS BIGGS as *Henry Thornton*.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN MAIL SERVICE.

Postmaster-General CRESWELL has sent a letter to Senator RAMSEY, Chairman of the Post-office Committee, giving special reasons why the mail steam-ship line between San Francisco and China and Japan should be sustained by additional Government aid. In this he shows, among other things, the large increase of the trade with China and Japan since the service was established, and concludes as follows:

"Unless the service is now increased, its abandonment must be considered as certain in case of foreign competition, which must be regarded as being in itself a certainty, provided any room is left for it. This would be a national misfortune greatly to be deplored, which, indeed, we would only begin to appreciate years hence, when the commerce of the Pacific, multiplied many fold, would be absorbed by the same people and by the same means that now monopolized the Transatlantic trade, apparently beyond our power to dispute its possession. Under the circumstances, I trust Congress will act favorably and promptly on the bill now pending, authorizing an increase of service to semi-monthly trips under the same terms as to compensations as the present monthly service. I think it may be safely calculated from the record of the time that the increased duties and taxes will some equal or exceed the amount of the subsidy paid by the mail service. Whether this be so or not, any failure to successfully maintain the improvement of our intercourse with the populous countries of Western Asia which promises to add so largely to the commerce and wealth of our people, would be disastrous to the best interests of this country."

THE TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILROAD.

The report of the Subcommittee of the Pacific Railroad Committee on the bill incorporating the Southern Transcontinental Railroad Company, and granting the right of way to lands in aid of the construction, has been printed. They say in conclusion:

"The question, therefore, of the right of a railroad company to acquire lands from the State of Texas must be decided, without reference to the proposed State Constitution. We entertain not the least doubt of the power of the Legislature to enter into an agreement with a corporation to grant to them lands in aid of the construction of a railroad, to be carried out through the instrumentality of the State Land Office under proper provisions of the law. But, from the examination we have given the subject, we are forced to the conclusion that the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific, sometimes called the Transcontinental Railroad Company, by reason of their neglect to perform the work required of them, have lost the right to demand any more lands from Texas. We take pleasure, however, in repeating that we see no reason for supposing that the State Legislature may not hereafter set apart and appropriate lands to aid in the construction of railroads in that State as they have done heretofore. It is to be supposed that the Convention meant for the future to prohibit the application of their rich and valuable public domain in aid of the construction of railroads and other internal improvements so necessary to Texas.

NOMINATIONS.

The following are the nominations of today:

Commodore F. Lee to be Rear-Admiral; Capt. Francis G. Ferrett to be Commodore; Commander Wm. T. Sampson to be Captain; Lieut.-Commander Edmund O. Matthews to be Commander; Lieut. John McGowan to be Lieut.-Commander; Frank Burnett to be Supervising Inspector of Steam-boats in the Fourth District; Granville Hosmer to be Gauger in the Branch Mint at Dahlonega, Ga.; Wm. H. Raynor, John E. Kilbye to be Surveyors at Brooklyn, N. Y.; John E. Mallon to be Postmaster at West Troy, N. Y.; James Low, Jr., to be Postmaster at Barren Hill, Pa.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, April 25.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen of Cincinnati, relative to the Louisville Canal, representing the injury to commerce from the new bridge across the Ohio River, opposite the falls, and the necessity of greater promptness in the completion of the work on the enlargement of the Louisville Canal. He asked its reference to the Committee on Appropriations, and hoped they would report an appropriation to complete the work.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced by Mr. SHERMAN amendatory of the law for the disposal of coal lands, &c., in the public domain, and by Mr. FRAZIER granting a pension to Mary Fenston, Act of July 14, 1862.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

The Senate insisted on its amendments to the Income Tax bill. Messrs. SHERMAN, WILLIAMS and MORRILL (of Vermont) were appointed a Committee of Conference.

A Committee of Conference, consisting of Messrs. CONKLING, CARPENTER and BAYARD, was also appointed on the Census bill.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill making an appropriation to carry into execution a recommendation of the President of the United States in pursuance of a convention made by a joint commission between the United States and Peru.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. SCRANTON, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill covering the subject of the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment.

It provides that all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State, Territory, county, city, parish, town, township, school district, municipality or other territorial subdivision shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority to the contrary notwithstanding. Also, that if the laws of any State or Territory shall require any act to be done as a prerequisite to voting, it shall be the duty of the officers of the law in said State or Territory to give equal opportunity to all citizens of the United States to perform such prerequisite, and any such officer failing so to do shall forfeit and pay $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action at law, and in case of conviction shall also be fined not less than $100, and imprisoned from one month to one year. The other 6th of any citizen whom such prerequisite is required, s'a be deemed a person aggrieved in lw of such act, if such act fails to be carried into execution by reason of the wrongful act or omission of the said officers charged with the duty of receiving or permitting such performance of such offer. The same penalties are prescribed against any person who shall hinder or attempt to prevent any officer from performing such prerequisite. Persons deprived of any office, except that of member of Congress or State Legislature, by reason of the violation of the foregoing provision, may recover possession through the United States Courts, which are given concurrent jurisdiction in all such cases. The United States District Courts shall have exclusively of the State Courts, cognizance of all crimes and offences against the provisions of this act. All the officers of the United States are required, under a penalty of $1,000, to institute and achieve proceedings thereunder, and the President is authorized to employ the land and naval forces or the militia to enforce its execution.

BILLS PASSED.

The calendar of bills was then taken up, and those only to which no objection was made were passed. Among those were the following:

A bill to carry into effect a decree of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York in the case of the British steamer *Labuan*; a bill extending for three years the time for revising and consolidating the statutes of the United States; a bill for the relief of Jas. Rees; a bill to pay soldiers of the First Brigade of Louisiana Militia under authority of the War Department, for the difference between the rates of pay of commissions and actual rank, occasioned by the delay in recruiting a brigade in the Southern Department; a grant of lands for the benefit of the South and North Alabama Railroad Company; giving priority in Courts of the United States to cases to which a State is a party, or where the proceeds of taxes of a State have been or may be stayed by judicial order or process, directing the Court on sufficient reason shown, to give such cause precedence over all civil causes between private parties. The joint resolution for the repair of the Capitol cemetery at Harper's Ferry, West Va. The joint resolution, donating captured cannon for the purpose of constructing a monument at West Point, N. Y. The joint resolution, to enable the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claims of George F. Wagner, a subject of the King of Prussia.

SETTLEMENT OF ARMY AND NAVY ACCOUNTS.

The bill to authorize the settlement of the accounts of officers of the army and navy was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Messrs. SHERMAN and TRUMBULL remarked that some legislation was necessary to allow disbursing officers to close up their long-standing accounts, but the present bill was not sufficiently guarded, and that the accounts, in some instances, covered an aggregate of one hundred millions of dollars worth of property seized and transferred during the war.

Mr. WILSON said that while amounts involved in the settlements were very large, the actual balances were but trivial. He said that the Pay Department had paid out in consequence of the war more than a thousand millions of dollars, and yet the total amount of loss to the Government would not exceed a quarter of a million as compared with the loss sustained in the war of 1812 and the Mexican war. This exhibit was a most gratifying one, the war of 1812 having occasioned a loss in the Pay Department of two millions and the Mexican war several hundred thousand dollars.

IMMIGRANT LABOR CONTRACTS.

The bill to make the importation of immigrants under labor contracts unlawful was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

POSTAL RESPONSIBILITY.

The bill for the relief of the Postmaster at Ilion, N. Y., to allow him, in settlement of his account, for stamps lost or stolen, was objected to by Mr. ROSCOE, upon the general ground that such officials should be held responsible for the safe custody of public property. This they were paid for, and those who were unwilling to assume the necessary responsibility ought to retire from the public service.

PRIVATE BILLS.

A large number of private bills were passed, and the Senate at 5 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. GARFIELD presented a joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature looking to the passage of a law for the surrender of the national road to the counties in which it is located.

Mr. POMEROY presented resolutions of the Iowa Legislature concerning settlers on the Des Moines River lands, and Mr. SMYTHE, of Iowa, introduced like resolutions for a grant of lands for railroad purposes in regard to the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. STARKWEATHER—In reference to limiting the liability of ship-owners.

By Mr. WHITE—To change the port of entry for the District of Fairfield, Connecticut.

By Mr. WHEELER—Granting lands for a railroad from Columbia River to Great Salt Lake.

By Mr. O'NEILL—Vesting the powers of United States Commissioners in registrars in bankruptcy.

By Mr. BUCK—Granting right of way to a railroad from Alabama to the Pacific coast.

By Mr. BURLEIGH—Granting lands for the Selma and Pensacola Railroad Company.

By Mr. HALE—To annul all contracts for the hire or purchase of slaves.

By Mr. SAWYER—Vesting the powers of United States Commissioners in registrars in bankruptcy.

By Mr. FITCH—To grant lands for the Oregon branch of the Pacific road, and for a railroad from Portland to Astoria with Puget Sound, Oregon.

By Mr. TAFFE—Granting lands for the Omaha and North-western Railroad.

By Mr. ASHLEY—To provide for the settlement of accounts between railroad corporations and the United States Government, and for the collection of balances due from such corporations.

By Mr. JUDD—To reduce and lighten the burdens of taxation.

By Mr. PARSWORTH—To charter the American and Holland Ocean Cable Company; also, to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Post-office Department.

By Mr. WELLS—For the survey of the Mississippi River from the mouth of the Missouri to the mouth of the Meramac.

By Mr. SPRINGER—Granting lands for a railroad from Optonagon to the Michigan State line.

By Mr. CONGER—To regulate trade and commerce between the several States.

By Mr. ADAMS—Amendatory of the act of March 16, 1869, to facilitate the settlement of pay-master accounts.

By Mr. McKEE—To revive the act of Aug. 11, 1848, granting lands, for railroad purposes, to Mississippi.

By Mr. MERCUR—Changing the standard weights of silver coin.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions as follows were offered:

By Mr. GIBSON—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause inquiry to be made relative to the trade between the United States and the British North American dominions. Over under the rules.

By Mr. MCKENZIE—Calling on the President for a statement as to moneys paid into the Treasury on account of property and taxes due from the United States under the act of June 7, 1866. Over under the rules.

By Mr. BOGGS—That the honest and good faith of the Government are bound to the payment of loyal claims of the South for supplies and money or property taken from them for the use of the Government. Over under the rules.

Mr. WOODWARD offered a resolution for the building of an additional back room in the Capitol for members. Tabled.

By Mr. CRESWELL—Instructing the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions to report a joint resolution for all the surviving officers and soldiers of the war of 1812. Adopted.

By Mr. STORER—Calling for information as to army officers on duty in Washington. Over under the rules.

TAXES AND THE TARIFF.

Mr. AYER offered the following:

Whereas, The Secretary of the Treasury estimates the Customs receipts of the Government for the next fiscal year at $195,000,000, the Internal Revenue receipts at $175,000,000, and the excess of total receipts over expenditures at $100,000,000; and

Whereas, The public revenue demands such prompt reduction of the burdens of taxation as shall be consistent with the maintenance of public credit; and

Whereas, It is the bounden duty of this Congress to make a general readjustment of the tariff during the present session of Congress; therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of the House the tariff bill now pending in Committee of the Whole ought to be indefinitely postponed.

The Speaker, in deciding a point of order made by Mr. SCHENCK, said that if the resolution proposed to postpone the Tariff bill it would not be in order, because it was a well-known parliamentary principle that nothing can be postponed that is not under consideration. It was a mere expression of opinion that it ought to be postponed.

The House refused to second the previous question by 28 to 110, and the resolution went over.

THE ABSENTEE QUESTION AGAIN.

The morning hour having expired, the question came up on the resolution to excuse absent on the call of the House on Friday night, and Mr. SCHENCK offered on that subject a resolution

That each of the absentees under the call on Friday last who have not yet been excused, be fined $10; that any member who has been absent from the city, or office, may present it to the House, and that, except for the purpose of hearing such excuses, all further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

The previous question was seconded by 109 to 21.

Mr. ELDRIDGE made the point of order that members under arrest had not sought to vote.

The Speaker said there was no evidence of their voting.

The resolution was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, Mr. FERRY was excused on account of illness.

Mr. KNOTT asked to be excused, stating that he had not been absent from his seat since the session commenced, and that he had been only delayed on his way to the Capitol on Friday night by stopping to purchase books which he required.

Mr. KNOTT was accordingly excused.

Mr. KELLOGG moved to dispense with all further proceedings and that all fines be remitted. [Cries of "No, no."]

The Speaker ruled the motion to be out of order.

On motion of Mr. BUCKLEY Mr. HERLIN was excused on account of illness.

On motion of Mr. ELDRIDGE Mr. MORGAN was excused, he having been ill in bed on Friday evening.

The question gave rise to considerable discussion, Mr. MORGAN not asking to be excused, but alluding to the fact of the absence on Thursday evening of the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and of Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. DAWES stated that he was not absent on Thursday night, though he was not in the hall at the time of the adjournment, and remarked that he was not responsible for the Naval Appropriation bill then under consideration, but was opposed to it.

Mr. SCHENCK admitted that he was absent on Thursday, having gone to Mount Vernon with his Ohio friends. It was the only day of vacation he had taken during the whole session; but if there had been a call of the House and he had been fined he would have paid it without complaint.

Mr. LYNCH participated in the discussion, and repeated the assertion about the absence of Messrs. DAWES and SCHENCK on Thursday night, and commented on the indifferent appearance of those gentlemen the next evening—one in the capacity of a judge and the other as prosecuting attorney. He had come up to the House on Friday evening, but had gone to the Committee-room to attend the business, in which he felt his time would be better occupied than in indulging in the amusement of the House.

Mr. SCHENCK repeated that if he had been fined for his absence on Thursday, he would have paid the fine without whining about it. As to his acting as prosecuting attorney, he stated that it was not he who made the motion for a call of the House.

Mr. DAWES asked Mr. LYNCH what he meant in referring to him as acting as judge on that occasion.

Mr. LYNCH replied that the gentleman (Mr. DAWES) was in the chair, hearing excuses, and that the circumstance struck him as ludicrous after that gentleman's absence the night before.

Mr. DAWES said that he had already stated that he was not absent on Thursday night, and inquired whether the gentleman (Mr. LYNCH) had any respect for what belonged to a gentleman.

Mr. LYNCH replied that he had great respect for the gentleman himself, and therefore he must have respect for what belonged to a gentleman.

The discussion was carried on in the same tone and temper for a considerable time.

Finally, Mr. LYNCH was, on motion of Mr. HAMILTON, of Florida, excused.

On motion of Mr. CULLOM, Mr. TAFFE was excused on account of illness.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, said that his absence had been accounted for on Friday night, and that he had then been excused.

On motion of Mr. STEVENSON Mr. STRADER was excused.

On motion of Mr. BINGHAM Mr. GARFIELD was excused, he having been engaged on Friday evening in entertaining members of the Ohio Legislature.

Mr. CULLOM moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution remitting all the fines imposed.

On a count by tellers the vote was 79 to 36; but Mr. DAWES having called for the yeas and nays, the rules were not suspended—yeas 96, nays 64, two-thirds not voting in favor thereof.

Mr. SCHENCK gave notice that he would, daily after this date, move for a call of the House, so as to ascertain how many persons were present, and who they were. The matter here ended.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. FITCH moved to suspend the rules, so as to give next Thursday to the consideration of the business of the Committee on Public Lands. Rejected.

ALASKA FUR TRADE.

Mr. DIXON moved to suspend the rules so as to consider a substitute for the Senate bill to prevent the extermination of the fur-bearing animals of Alaska. Yeas 111, nays 89; less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented as follows:

By Mr. UTSON—Of ninety-four business firms and citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, against the passage of the Funding bill.

By Mr. STARKWEATHER—Of citizens of Groton, Conn., for compensation for property taken by the United States; also, of firearms manufacturers for increase of the tariff on shot-guns; also, for the abolition of the duties on tea and coffee.

A MONUMENT TO THE LATE GEN. RAWLINS.

Mr. LOGAN, by unanimous consent, introduced a joint resolution appointing Gen. GILES A. SMITH, Gen. JOHN E. SMITH and Gen. ELIS. PARKER a Commission to procure an appropriate burial place for the remains of Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS, late Secretary of War, and that the cost of the same be paid out of the contingent fund of the War Department.

Mr. COX suggested a modification to provide for the erection of a suitable monument over the grave.

Mr. LOGAN modified the resolution accordingly.

Mr. VOORHEES remarked that the remains of Gen. RAWLINS were lying in a public vault in a grave-yard in Washington.

The joint resolution, as modified, was passed.

TREASURY COLLECTIONS.

Mr. PETERS moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of reporting from the Committee on the Judiciary, and passing a joint resolution to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to collect corrected and abandoned property, derelict claims and dues belonging to the United States. The rules were suspended and the joint resolution passed by 99 to 47.

THE TARIFF.

The House then, at 2:35, went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, Mr. WHEELER in the chair, commencing at the bottom of page 2 of the bill, and proceeding as follows:

On cotton, in sheets, lawns, or any other form, or dyed, dyed in the piece, printed, or any other than plain or unbleached, shall pay a duty equal to 35 per cent ad valorem; and all cotton, clipping, punching, or waste, and all articles made up or manufactured wholly or in part of cotton, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, shall pay a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. PETERS moved to strike out the last clause, which was agreed to.

Mr. CONGER moved an amendment, forfeiting such clippings or punchings, &c., entered for any articles of manufacture. Agreed to.

Flax.

The next paragraph was: On flax, dressed or undressed, comprising flat bars not less than one and a half nor more than four inches wide; not less than half an inch nor more than two inches thick; one cent per pound.

Mr. ALLISON moved to amend by making the description read: Not less than three-eighths of an inch thick.

After discussion by Messrs. Allison, Schenck, Brooks of New-York, Kelley and Maynard, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. COX moved to reduce the rate to half a cent per pound.

After discussion the amendment was rejected by a vote of 40 to 77.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, moved to make the duty 2½ per ton instead of one cent per pound.

After a general discussion, participated in by Messrs. Brooks of New-York, Kelley, Burchard, Hill, Stevenson and Marshall, without disposing of the amendment the Committee rose.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. INGERSOLL introduced a joint resolution donating four pieces of condemned cannon to the Ladies' Monument Association at Peoria, Ill., which was passed.

Mr. SCHENCK gave notice that he would ask for night sessions to-morrow, (Wednesday and Thursday,) for the Tariff bill.

Mr. BURDETT, from the Election Committee, reported in the election case from the Fourth District of Louisiana, that MICHAEL RYAN is not entitled to the seat and that J. P. NEWSHAM is.

Mr. CALKINS offered a resolution calling for information as to the amounts expended in the improvement of the Boston and New-York Harbors, the Delaware Breakwater and the mouth of the Mississippi River respectively; which was adopted.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP *BIENVILLE*.

The steam-ship *Bienville*, from Havana April 20, reached this port yesterday. Purser A. T. ARRIZINDER has our thanks for courtesies.

Further News from Puerto Principe—Unacceptable Stories—Bands as Cause Made—The Phillips Affair.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, April 20, 1870.

The Secretary of the Captain-General publishes in the *Gaceta*, dated Puerto Principe, 14th inst., a résumé of the operations which have taken place in the Cinco Villas. The news is naturally from Spanish sources, and fails to give the Cuban account, but at present it is almost impossible to acquire even the most insignificant item of information from Cuban sources; nothing but rumors, and those of an exceeding unreliable nature, are circulating. The Secretary says that Col. VERGEL met two hundred insurgents near Las Minas, and that he fired two shells at them, killing two men. This indicates that VERGEL did not attack the insurgents, but the Secretary forgets to say so. The same column destroyed several entrenchments, and burnt some huts during the following four days, and found some saints' pictures in the mountains, but saw no insurgents. Col. FAJARDO has strengthened Fort Parra, families from the insurgent districts settling under its shelter. Mr. Secretary adds that thirty-two negro slaves also presented themselves, stating that they "preferred the slavery of their masters to the cruel treatment they had received from the insurgents." Some private letters announce the same fact, and if it is true, it proves that these negroes only deserve cruel treatment for being so stupid and cowardly as to allow themselves to be ill-treated. The negroes are sufficiently strong to defend themselves against Cubans and Spaniards, and if they only unite and work together, will be enabled to dictate terms to either party, and be the casting vote and power of the revolution, which can only be productive of beneficial results to them. The Secretary also states, according to the information obtained from those who surrender at different places, that the insurgents appeal to extreme measures to prolong the war, and that they oblige everybody, without distinction, to take up arms; but that, at the same time, they distrust each other, and when the men go out of sight of their leaders, their arms are taken away from them. The hard work they have to undergo, and the cruel punishment they have to suffer, have caused many families to take refuge in the mountains, and increase the hatred which they entertain toward those who prevent them from returning to their homes. The disagreements and accusations among said leaders increase with every defeat. But the next information which the very positive and able Secretary communicates is the most startling of any. It may be true and it may not be. The Secretary himself would not tell an untruth, but he may be the willing instrument of the propagation of a report which, if founded, is of the utmost importance. The insurgents, he says, do not heed or obey CESPEDES any longer, and act as if he was not in existence, having offered the Presidency to Mr. FORTUN, a new man in the history of the revolution. The Secretary says it appears that Mr. FORTUN has declined the honor, which the persecution of the troops makes very unenviable. Perhaps Mr. FORTUN was offered the position by a few dozen of disaffected patriots of that stamp so peculiar to all Spanish-American countries, where every party, no matter how united at the outset, soon splinters—perhaps all having the same end in view, but being internally divided, owing to personal likes and dislikes. But if this notice is not considered sufficient for the partisans of Spain, the next undoubtedly will be, even if only half or quarter of it turns out to be true.

A BATTLE AT CANTO BAJO.

The Spanish gun-boat *Echo* arrived at Nuevitas on the evening of the 13th, bringing the important information of a battle having been fought between the forces of MAXIMO GOMEZ and MODESTO DIAZ and the Spanish battalions of SAN QUINTIN and BAILEN at the crossing of Canto Bajo. Full particulars of the engagement are yet wanting, the Spanish report stating that the Cubans intended to cross VALMASEDA's line at Canto Abajo, proposing to invade the jurisdiction of Bayamo and to attack the Spaniards in the rear, but that the two Spanish battalions not only stood their ground firmly but had gained a very decisive victory over the insurgents, killing 170, and the remainder running away in utter confusion, the troops driving them into the river, where the larger portion was drowned. Perhaps when full particulars arrive, even from Spanish sources, the aspect of the above affair, however, may change. If the account is true, however, the Spaniards can concentrate all their forces toward the Camaguey, and even relieve the garrisons in portions of the Eastern Department. A correspondent of the *Voz* gives the number of Cubans killed as 180, and the wounded at the same figure, stating also that the Cubans, possessed of a terrible panic, ran away, disbanded, and that the larger portion were drowned in the river. The steamer *Montecemo*, I should add, has arrived, and the news she brings only corroborates, in some particulars, the account of this battle, but in the main affirms entirely the contrary. MODESTO DIAZ having massed the different corps under his orders, marched to Canto Abajo, where a portion of his command engaged the Spanish battalions, the engagement lasting several hours, while the largest part of his army crossed the Canto River, cutting VALMASEDA's lines. That portion of the insurgent army which attempted to pass at Canto Abajo was badly defeated and dispersed for the time being, the troops having the advantage of intrenchments. The insurgents, however, crossed later in the day, closely pursued by the troops. VALMASEDA finding his stronghold (Bayamo) threatened, arrived there by forced marches, and advancing his lines from Manati to Las Tunas, in a westerly direction. After the retreat of the insurgents from Corralillo, at Canto Abajo, they united with the other forces and made a flank movement toward the Sierra in order to attack the Captania del Horno. This they effected on the 14th.

HORNO,

the seat of a *Ciplitanía de Partido*, is a point of some strategical importance defending the principal mountain pass in the district. It has been a gathering place for volunteers, twenty-three Spanish volunteers and nineteen soldiers, the Cubans attacked fiercely, and in less than an hour, with the exception of eleven, volunteers and soldiers, with the exception of eleven, volunteers who escaped, the former with their labor prisoners. The remaining two were fifty-one killed and twelve that subsidiot wounded. It may will a few more battles like this, they will cease to exist. The Cuban losses between the 14th and 17th amount to over three hundred men killed out of a total of about fourteen hundred, not including the wounded. The Spaniards have also about two hundred killed and a large number of wounded. The Spanish battalions of Bailen, San Quintin, Espana, Malaguna and Valmaseda, inclusive of about three hundred counter guerillas and about four hundred volunteers, are pursuing the insurgents actively, and minor skirmishes, and perhaps a regular engagement will be the event of the next few days. The Spaniards outnumber their opponents, who are the flower of the insurgent army in the Eastern Department, and are commanded by the most noted leaders, such as MODESTO DIAZ, MARIANO, (who has been killed twenty-seven times by the Spaniards) FIGUEREDO, AGUILERA and GOMEZ.

THE PHILLIPS AFFAIR.

Mr. PHILLIPS, the former United States Vice-Consul at Santiago de Cuba, and of whose case and escape I furnished you full particulars at the time, arrived at Santiago de Cuba from San Domingo on the afternoon of the 8th inst. Admiral POOR will at once inquire into the motives which caused Mr. PHILLIPS' flight, and to demand satisfaction if it is found that the life of Mr. PHILLIPS had really been in danger. Mr. PHILLIPS is on board of the *Severn*, and will therefore be enabled to give Admiral POOR such information as may enable that gentleman to elicit full and complete particulars regarding the whole affair. Admiral POOR is a very prudent and intelligent gentleman, and therefore no fear is entertained that he will act either hastily or unwisely. Should the citizens of Santiago de Cuba have committed the outrage with the alleged threats of murder, it will be necessary to demand full and complete satisfaction. QUASIMODO.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF BROOKLYN.

The Inman steam-ship *City of Brooklyn*, which left Liverpool April 14, and Queenstown April 15, reached this port yesterday, with three days later news than was at hand by the *America*.

The Chamber of Agriculture Journal says: "Mild weather and grateful rains are working wonders in most parts of England. Vegetation is shooting rapidly; pastures have changed from a dead and frost-nipped condition into bright green herbage within the short space of three or four days; and young clovers are springing up with specially good and equable plants. The wheats, more backward, thin and weak than they have been known for years, are only just coming into readiness for the hoe; the roller and presser have been universally in requisition for solidifying the dry and dusty soil about the plants, and the crop has suffered severely from drought following upon an excessive rainfall. Beans and early peas are coming up well; both oats and barley have this year a good seed-bed; and we do not remember a more favorable season or a better mold for potato setting, which is now nearly completed.

The *Independance*, of Brussels, says: "One of the most learned historians of Germany, Dr. JAFFE, has just committed suicide at Wittemburg with a pistol. He was born in 1817, of Jewish parents. After having passed his degrees in medicine he devoted himself to the study of the history of the Middle Ages, and became one of the principal contributors to the work entitled *Monumenta Germaniæ Historica*. He afterward published the *Regesta Romanorum Pontificum* and the *Bibliotheca Rerum Germanicarum*. His great merit caused him to be nominated Professor at the University of Berlin, he being the first Jew to whom such a post was confided in Prussia. Two years ago he embraced Christianity, and was subsequently so harassed by the calumnious attacks of his former co-religionists that a profound melancholy took possession of his mind, and led him to put an end to his life."

In the sitting of the French Senate on April 12, M. DEVIENNE presented the report of the Committee on the Senatus Consultum. The Committee considered it expedient to state that the bills due to the initiative of the Emperor may be presented either to the Senate or the Legislative Body. The Committee did not wish to decide the question of the election of Mayors, and therefore left this subject to the domain of legislation. They proposed to add to article 15 a paragraph establishing the inamovability of the Magistracy, and in article 19 proposed to replace the first paragraph by the following: "The Emperor nominates and dismisses the Ministers." The Committee rejected the idea of the election of the Senate by universal suffrage as being a Republican method, incompatible with monarchical institutions. The Committee raised no objection to articles 5 and 12, and considered the right of appeal to the people as essentially inherent to Democratic government. This right, moreover, it was of opinion must be absolute and free from all qualifications. The consecration of the Senatus Consultum, by a plebiscite, was left with the Emperor's approval. The report was received with unanimous applause, and the discussion was fixed for April 14.

PIERRE BONAPARTE.

Letter from the Principal Offender to a Witness in His Favor.

The *Avenir de la Corse* publishes the following letter from PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE, addressed to M. DE LA ROCCA, one of the witnesses for the defense at the Tours trial:

PARIS, April 9, 1870.

MY DEAR MONSIEUR DE LA ROCCA: It would be altogether impossible for me to answer all the letters and telegrams which I receive from all points of France and foreign countries. And, above all, it would be impossible for me to reply to them with the deep emotion and profound gratitude which I feel for so much sympathy and testimony from the noble hearts. I beg you to be the interpreter of my sentiments toward these generous friends (let me call them sincerely by that name) whose equitable appreciation confirming the sovereign verdict of the national jury is my best consolation. Tell them that, on my part, I will never forget what has been good enough to defend me. They are choice spirits, intelligent champions of right, from whose manly inspirations I could have expected no less. I bow with respectful gratitude to those honorable societies, and I request you to embrace the affectionate expressions with which they honor me. Our valiant soldiers, both officers and men, will understand, I hope, without any insistance on my part, what an immense consolation I have found in their cordial expressions, so conformable to their greatness of soul, and their patriotic attachment to the Emperor's family. It is with tears in my eyes and with pride and sympathy, that I have desire to shake hands collectively with those children of my native isle, with those patriotic Corsicans ever faithful to heroic traditions, whose blood has flowed freely whenever an enemy of France was to be fought. Let us, the humble children of my department, whether military or civil, receive the tribute of the new debt imposed upon my old devotion by their fraternal attitude, in the face of the severe trial just undergone by him who had the great honor to be their representative, and still represents (in the Council General) one of their most illustrious cantons. Thanks to the officers, cadets and pupils of the Batavian army. The glorious House of Orange deserves magnanimous servants, who know how to do homage as well to the memory of NAPOLEON as to the good King LOUIS. Thanks to those Belgian officers who have done me the honor to write to me. Although proud of their autonomy, they are almost Frenchmen. As a commander of orders of the venerable founder of your dynasty I am tempted to exclaim, am I not your com

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday was not marked by any activity in real estate matters. The Exchange Salesroom was poorly attended, and only two sales took place. STANLEY DAY sold the three-story and basement brown-stone high-stoop modern dwelling-house, situated on the south side of West Twentieth-street, 449 feet 4 inches east of Ninth-avenue, lot 21.8x91.11, for $13,000. A mortgage sale was made by D. H. SEAMAN of the house on the west side of Fiftieth-street, 251 feet west of First-avenue, the lot 16x100.5. The bidding on this property was exceedingly slow and small. The advances on each bid did not amount to more than $5 and $10. The property was finally knocked down for $12,500. The sales today at the Exchange, as advertised, are large and important; and in addition, JOHN R. FRYER will today begin the sale of 1,500 lots at Woodhaven Center. This property is eight miles distant from the City and three miles from the Howard House, East New-York. Many of the sites offered are very desirable.

Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER are to sell on the premises at Passaic, N. J., thirty village lots of different sizes. They are located within a short distance of the depot, and are bounded by High, Howard and Bond streets, respectively. The sale will be absolute, and will positively take place.

JOHN HOGLAND sold yesterday at private sale four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Eleventh-street, between Riverside Park and the Boulevard, seventy-five feet west from the latter, for $17,000. The lots are 25x100 each, and are necessary to complete the Boulevard lots.

Summary of Yesterday's Sales.

NEW-YORK.

By Stanley Day.

Bakery brown-stone house and lot, 37.6x91.11, West 20th-st., s. s., near 9th-av. $13,000

By D. H. Seaman.

House and lot, 16x100.5, w. s. 50th-st., near 1st-av. $12,500

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Forty-st., s. s., 175.3 ft. w. of Greenwich-av., 25x[illegible] $15,000
Madison-av., and 30-st., 22x70, October, 1869. 3,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.5 2,500
[illegible]-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., 16.6x[illegible] 2,425
[illegible]-st., s. s., 101 ft. w. of 6th-av., 22x84.6x[illegible]x14.5x[illegible] ..... [illegible]
[illegible]-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of [illegible] $7,250
[illegible]-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.9 8,500
[illegible]-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9 2,350
[illegible]-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9 2,250
[illegible]-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9 2,250
[illegible]-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9 2,250
[illegible]-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9 2,250
[illegible]-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9 2,250
[illegible]-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of 7th-av., 40x100.4 10,000
[illegible]-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 7th-av., 50x100.4 11,000
[illegible]-st., n. s., 262 ft. w. of 5th-av., 19x100.5 37,000
[illegible]-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.5 4,625
[illegible]-st., s. s., 282 ft. w. of 5th-av., 132x100.11 11,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., 207 ft. w. of 9th-av., 69x[illegible] 2,300
Lexington-av., s. s., 20.5 ft. s. of 21st-st., 21x[illegible] 24,000
Lexington-av., s. s., 20.5 ft. s. of 22d-st., 19.9x[illegible] 27,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., 81.1 ft. w. of 7th-av., 18.1x[illegible] 12,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., 93.11 ft. w. of 7th-av., 18.1x[illegible] 11,000

Leases Recorded.

Pearl-st., No. 300, 1 years, per year $800
Cortlandt-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of West-st., per year 800
[illegible]-st., West, No. 454, 5 years, per year 700
[illegible]-st., West, No. 456, 10 years, per year 700
[illegible]-st., No. 305, 5 years, per year 1,125

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adams-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Johnson-st., 25x114.6 ..... $2,500
Atlantic-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 25x100 10,000
Bergen-place, n. s., 315 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x100 2,500
Bocrum-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Smith-st., 75x100 1,750
Columbia-st., e. s., 125 ft. w. of Pierrepont-st., 25 x[illegible] $1,000
Dean-st., s. w. s., 50 ft. s. e. of Hoyt-st., 25x100 2,500
Dean-st., s. w. s., 74.11 ft. s. e. of Hoyt-st., 22x100 2,100
Decatur-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 100x100 5,000
Gates-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 50x100 ..... [illegible]
Fraser-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Howard-st., 25x100, ½ part 2,050
Ewen-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Frost-st., 25x100, ½ part ..... [illegible]
Greene-av., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Frost-st., 25x100, ½ part ..... [illegible]
Bond and Union sts., s. e. corner, 75x100 ..... [illegible]
Hickory-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 100x100 10,000
Hopkinson-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Pennsylvania-av., 25x100 2,500
Hunterfly-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Oakland-st., 50x100 1,000
Jackson-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of Lorimer-st., 25x100 2,000
Pacific and Columbia sts., s. e. corner, 50x95 1,250
Penn-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Bedford-st., 25x100 1,500
Remsen-st., n. s., 46 ft. e. of Lefferts-av., 22x100 8,000
Rose-st., s. s., 100.4 e. of Wyckoff-av., 22.4x100 ..... $1,400
Ryerson-st., w. s., 297 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 14.8x100 5,000
Union-st., n. s., 417.5 ft. w. of Van Brunt-st., 21.8 x[illegible] ..... [illegible]
Willoughby-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 100x[illegible] 7,000
3d-st., n. s., 61 ft. e. s. of 5th-av., 20x80 15,000
9th-st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of 4th-av., 40x200 5,000
Gates-av., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 50x100 6,000
Greene-av., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 25x100 4,500
Kent-av., w. s., 415 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 25x[illegible] ..... [illegible]
Marcy-av., e. s., 95 ft. s. of Middleton-st., 18x[illegible] 1,000
Myrtle-av., s. s., 54.9 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 27x[illegible] 9,000
4th-av., e. s., 105 ft. n. of Warren-st., 22x[illegible] 6,500

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Academy-st., lot No. 5, 30x[illegible] $1,200
Broad-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Gatchell's property, 24x[illegible] 30,000
Hamilton-st., e. s., 525 ft. s. of Bank-st., 22x100 2,000
Hill-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Grove-st., 25x[illegible] 4,000
Railroad-av., adjoining Market-st., s. w. corner, 60x120 6,500
Spruce-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Washington-st., 25 x[illegible] 1,275
Sussex-st., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Bremgarten-place, corner, 30x80.2 700
Hill-av., and South 7th-st., n. e. corner, 50x100 1,000

Bloomfield.

Junction of W. Bloomfield and Paterson road, 2 61-100 acres $9,000

Caldwell.

Gould to Gobie, 48 acres $2,800

Jersey City.

Monmouth-st., e. s., James Denny's lot, 19x70 ..... $200
York-st., n. s., lot No. 110, block No. 61, City map 6,000
Stephen-st., n. s., lot No. 304, Stephen Smith's map, 25x100 7,000
Lots Nos. 7 and 8, block No. 357, City map, 50x100 6,000

Hudson City.

Palisade-av., w. s., lot No. 82, Sabriskie & Lisson's map, 25x100 ..... $700
Palisade-av., w. s., lot No. 80, map of Hoboken Land and Improvement Co. 575

Hoboken.

Willow and Bergen avs., s. w. corner, 25x100 ..... $6,000
Marrow-st., lot No. 8, block No. 28, Coster's estate 1,200
Lots Nos. 1 and 2, block No. 4, map of property at Bergen Point, G. I. Van Horne, Surveyor 1,250

CITY REAL ESTATE.

EVAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
NO. 132 GRAND-ST.
Special attention given to the care and management of estates. Houses, stores and offices rented.

LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON Easy terms, in 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, and 32d sts., between 6th and 7th avs.; 100 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 25x100 ..... $2,500
Hunter-st., 200 ft. w. of Oakland-st., 50x100 1,000
Jackson-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of Lorimer-st., 25x100 2,000
Pacific and Columbia sts., s. e. corner, 50x95 1,250
Penn-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Bedford-st., 25x100 1,500
Remsen-st., n. s., 46 ft. e. of Lefferts-av., 22x100 8,000
Rose-st., s. s., 100.4 e. of Wyckoff-av., 22.4x100 ..... $1,400
Ryerson-st., w. s., 297 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 14.8x100 5,000
Union-st., n. s., 417.5 ft. w. of Van Brunt-st., 21.8 x[illegible] ..... [illegible]
Willoughby-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 100x[illegible] 7,000
3d-st., n. s., 61 ft. e. s. of 5th-av., 20x80 15,000
9th-st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of 4th-av., 40x200 5,000
Gates-av., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 50x100 6,000
Greene-av., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 25x100 4,500
Kent-av., w. s., 415 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 25x[illegible] ..... [illegible]
Marcy-av., e. s., 95 ft. s. of Middleton-st., 18x[illegible] 1,000
Myrtle-av., s. s., 54.9 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 27x[illegible] 9,000
4th-av., e. s., 105 ft. n. of Warren-st., 22x[illegible] 6,500

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Academy-st., lot No. 5, 30x[illegible] $1,200
Broad-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Gatchell's property, 24x[illegible] 30,000
Hamilton-st., e. s., 525 ft. s. of Bank-st., 22x100 2,000
Hill-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Grove-st., 25x[illegible] 4,000
Railroad-av., adjoining Market-st., s. w. corner, 60x120 6,500
Spruce-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Washington-st., 25 x[illegible] 1,275
Sussex-st., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Bremgarten-place, corner, 30x80.2 700
Hill-av., and South 7th-st., n. e. corner, 50x100 1,000

Bloomfield.

Junction of W. Bloomfield and Paterson road, 2 61-100 acres $9,000

Caldwell.

Gould to Gobie, 48 acres $2,800

Jersey City.

Monmouth-st., e. s., James Denny's lot, 19x70 ..... $200
York-st., n. s., lot No. 110, block No. 61, City map 6,000
Stephen-st., n. s., lot No. 304, Stephen Smith's map, 25x100 7,000
Lots Nos. 7 and 8, block No. 357, City map, 50x100 6,000

Hudson City.

Palisade-av., w. s., lot No. 82, Sabriskie & Lisson's map, 25x100 ..... $700
Palisade-av., w. s., lot No. 80, map of Hoboken Land and Improvement Co. 575

Hoboken.

Willow and Bergen avs., s. w. corner, 25x100 ..... $6,000
Marrow-st., lot No. 8, block No. 28, Coster's estate 1,200
Lots Nos. 1 and 2, block No. 4, map of property at Bergen Point, G. I. Van Horne, Surveyor 1,250

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

J. L. DUMONT,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT,
LAKEVILLE,
DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

FOR SALE—NEWARK, N. J.—A THREE-story brick dwelling, sixteen rooms, all modern improvements, in good order; lot 84 by 125 feet; between Morris and Essex Railroad Depot and Centre-st. Price $18,000; terms easy. No broker need apply. Inquire of BALLISTER & RICHARDS, Nos. 214 and 216 Mulberry-st.

ORANGE—DWELLING, WELL LOCATED, five minutes' walk from depot; old-fashioned house, but well built, containing seven rooms; lot 50x150; by the outlay of a small sum could be made a very desirable place; price, $4,200, if sold speedily. Apply to BERIAH WALL, 19 BROADWAY, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Large double house, with stable, etc., in good location; price, $15,000; rent, $1,500; possession May 1, next. Apply at office of Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway, to GEORGE A. HOYT.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS, OR TO LET.—A low country house with farm from the depot; will be sold much below its value; only one-quarter will be required in cash; ready to be occupied. Apply to the owner, J. GRELLA, 19 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOUSE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.

MUCH UNDER VALUE TO RENT.

AND MORTLY PAID FOR IN WHAT WOULD OTHERWISE BE LOST IN RENT.

Two elegant and most commodious Houses, with all city conveniences, and more too—the pleasant seclusion of a high and very healthful locality—with excellent neighbors all around—near Depot-house which WINETEEN TRAINS A DAY will run EACH WAY after May 1, between 7½ A. M. and midnight, thus bringing the occupants as near to all places of evening entertainment, and access to the business part of the City, than is any place in New-York City above 50th-st.—and by a much superior mode of conveyance. These houses were erected by a gentleman of taste and building experience, adjacent to his own residence, and under his own eye, and with great economy in the wholesale cash purchase of all materials. They really cost less than GOLD RATES. To desirable families they will be sold at cost, with a very low estimate for the land, and on terms of payment that will make it CHEAPER for any one to BUY than to PAY RENT. Only 10 to 25 per cent. cash will be needed for the first payment, and the balance in instalments about equivalent to the rent of such houses. PRICE: One, $4,500; one, $4,625; and one $17,500. For further particulars, get descriptive sheet at *American Agricultural* Office, No. 245 Broadway. Also go and see the houses; they are worth looking at.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J. Thirty beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES
and four handsome cottages, ready May 1.
For Sale on Rutherford Heights,
100 feet above city water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and within view from the Delaware and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Instructive association and accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes.
AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.
H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer, on Rutherford Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—The country seat of the late E. Boonen Graves, consisting of about fifty acres, adjoining the village of the depot. There are on the premises a very large and costly mansion, containing more than twenty rooms, with all modern improvements; farm-house and two small tenements, barns, hot and cold green-houses, fitted with plants, grape-house, fitted; all necessary out-buildings. Buildings and grounds in good order; location high, with the view for miles in addition to the above; one mile from depot to the premises, a road passing under a railroad bridge has been made during the past year, thereby avoiding the necessity of crossing the rail-road tracks.

For further particulars apply to R. S. EMMET, No. 64 William-st., or J. W. BARTLEY, No. 112 Wall-st., in the City of New-York.

FOR SALE AT GENEVA, ON SENECA LAKE.—An elegant brick house, designed by one of the best architects in the country, finished in the most tasteful and thorough manner. The interior wood work is of native woods, finished in oil. The house is supplied with water and gas, and warmed by steam and furnished with all modern improvements. It is not seldom found away from our larger cities. With the house are twenty acres of land, well planted with fruit and ornamental trees, and commanding a most beautiful views from the place of the lake and surrounding country are very beautiful. For further particulars inquire of E. W. BEALL, Esq., Geneva, or of the PRESIDENT OF THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, in New-York.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER County, an elegant mansion, situated on high ground, midway between Rye station and Parkchester; overlooking the Sound and Long Island for a great distance; handsomely and commodious, with water, furnace, marble mantels and black walnut stairs, &c., &c.; fine piazza (15 feet wide) on three sides; grounds about 7 acres, finely laid out; fruit and shade trees, and all necessary out-buildings. Price $35,000; one-half cash, or will rent (furnished) for the season at $1,500 to a private family. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WOODHAVEN CENTRE PROPERTY.—Eight miles from New-York and three miles from the Howard House, East New-York, about 1,500 lots, factory sites, cottage-houses, &c., will be offered for sale (see page No. 3) by JOHN R. FITKIN, Auctioneer and General Agent. The sale to commence on the ground on TUESDAY, April 26, 1870, at 12 M. This will be the greatest sale ever made of reserved property at Woodhaven Centre. Terms liberal. Title good. New-England House, road-quarters. Come and see.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A modern built house, two and a half story, and extensive stable, carriage-house, farmer's lodge, barns and out-buildings; a of a mile from depot, schools, churches, &c. fine apple orchard, pears, cherries, grapes and all kinds of small fruits; house has all the modern improvements and is in complete order; sixty-five acres of land suitable for all agricultural purposes and situated within the town limits; price, $20,000, or will rent for three years. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ONE HOUR FROM CITY HALL.—Healthy locality, pleasant neighborhood, New-Brighton, Staten Island, five minutes from ferry; hourly communication; for sale cheap, by order of owner. House nearly new, contains 10 rooms, garden, shade and fruit-trees, never-failing stream of pure water runs at foot of lawn; barn and other out-buildings; terms of sale liberal. Address Send for circular, to WM. A. COLLINS, No. 15 Broad-st.

ENGLEWOOD.—A VERY ATTRACTIVE Cottage, within a very much less than usual distance of the depot in Englewood, and on an elevation commanding extensive views of the valley; the dwelling is nearly new, in good order, and contains thirteen rooms, mantels, range, furnace, &c.; grounds comprise two acres, shaded on a corner, very nicely laid out and planted; price, $6,000; terms easy. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—HOUSE FOR SALE, in the best order; gas, water and furnace; house and furniture nearly new; rare opportunity for a genteel private family. Access at easy hours by horse-cars from corner of City Hall and Broadway, New-York. Terms easy. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS, 214 Broadway, N. Y.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A handsome new double house, with every convenience and improvement; lot 100x200, laid out with trees, beautifully situated, fine view, and perfectly healthy; also, large Gothic cottage in good order, ample grounds, with fruit and shade trees. Apply to JOHN H. POOL, No. 2 Water-st., New-York.

HANDSOME, COMPLETE HOUSE, Orange, N. J., every desirable improvement, convenient to depot; 35 feet frontage; fruit, ornamental trees, numerous out-buildings. Photographs and particulars at HAMILTON & WALLIS', No. 9 Nassau-st., near Pine, Orange Real Estate Agents.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y. for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year. C. BLACKWELL & SMITH, 248 Broadway, N. Y., 2 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cross sts., 1 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, N. J., HOUSE and lot, furnished or unfurnished; possession at once; with furniture, $7,400; mortgage, $4,000, five years. Apply to or address M. R. GARDNER, No. 94 Chambers-st., New-York.

FLUSHING.—A HOME IN THE COUNTRY for sale; beautifully located; modern improvements; terms very easy; don't buy without comparing it. Address J. S. BEST, No. 112 Wall-st.

AT YONKERS.—IF YOU WANT A FURnished or unfurnished house or to purchase property at Yonkers, call on or address J. YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—NOS. 422 AND 424 LEXINGTON-av., two first-class four-story brown-stone houses, between 44th and 47th sts., having all the modern improvements, and in complete order. Can be seen from 10 to 4 by applying at No. 426, or for terms to R. BLANCO, No. 37 South William-st.

TO LET—LOW RENT AND DESIRABLE LOcations; Ohio-stone-front four-story houses on 7th-av., near 42d-st. Also, brown-stone houses on 20th, 22d and 12th sts.; all improvements; splendid order. Apply to WM. A. E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 1,302 Broadway, or No. 226 6th-av.

TO LET—SOME FULLY-FURNISHED houses on 14th, 24th, 46th and 49th sts.; location and houses first-class; rent to a good tenant; very low. Apply to WM. A. E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 1,302 Broadway, or No. 226 6th-av.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, AT ELIZABETH, N. J., a house with eight rooms; seven minutes' walk from the depot; well and cistern in the yard; rent, $22 per month. For further particulars address H. C., Box No. 182 Times Office.

TO LET—ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS—Houses Nos. 2 and 4 Belmont-place, Belmont-av.; three stories with basement; in good order; fifteen minutes from ferry by horse-cars; rent $400. Apply at No. 228 West-st., up-stairs.

A GEORGIA, L. I.—TO RENT, FURNISHED for summer or year, house of the late Thomas Wartell-st., near East River; fine garden; plenty fruit. Apply on premises to JAS. V. H. LAWRENCE.

A THREE-STORY HOUSE TO LET—No. 310 East 41st-st.; all improvements; stone front; possession now. Apply on premises from 9 to 5.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN BROOKLYN, OPPOSITE TRINITY CHURCH, a most desirable house, with all the modern improvements. Apply to A. KIDD, No. 18 Montague-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY-SEAT AT Flatbush, Long Island, to let, as boarding-house or hotel; five minutes' walk from ferry; partially furnished, newly painted, fitted out in good order; forty rooms; situation high; fine view of Bay, with beautiful shade and fruit trees and six acres of land; rent low. Inquire of GEORGE J. GREENFIELD, No. 74 Nassau-st.

TO LET—IN NEWTOWN, L. I., AN OLD-fashioned country residence, containing eight or ten rooms, with four acres of land; abundance of fruit of all kinds; location one of the healthiest and pleasant parts of Newtown; place only one hour's walk from Flushing Railroad depot; rent $700. Apply to M. G. G. WETTS, No. 94 John-st.

TO LET—OR LEASE, IN BROOKLYN, Clason-av., between Gates and Putnam, the fine new three-story basement house, all modern improvements, gas, furnace, sheated and tinned; located near Dr. Duryea's Church; rent reduced to $600. Inquire house adjoining.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, A complete Summer and Winter country residence. Parties wishing to negotiate for one of the finest and most complete in the State, address T. S. C., Box No. 112 New-York Times Office.

TO RENT—ON ORANGE MOUNTAIN, A splendid country-seat, and seven acres; house contains twenty rooms, and has every known improvement; the grounds splendidly laid out; parlors furnished. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., 6 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY AND FRENCH roof brown-stone house, 27 feet front, between 5th and 6th aves.; finished with all modern improvements and in first-class order. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR RENT—THE ESTATE OF THE LATE C. G. Gunther, Esq., situated in the village of Gossenhain, N. J.; large house, 20 rooms; 2 acres of ground; and six acres, more or less, if desired. Apply to HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., No. 110 Broadway.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A TWO-STORY and attic high basement house, containing ten rooms, gas, water, furnace, all recently added; on Clinton-av., between Franklin and Bedford. Inquire of E. F. TWIN, Fulton-st., Bank, Brooklyn, New-York.

TO LET—HIGH-BASEMENT THREE-story brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, in good order, in the best locality (No. 6 Guilford-place), with some furniture. Will be shown daily from 12 to 2 P. M. until disposed of; has all improvements.

TO LET—NO. 27 EAST 37TH-ST., A THREE-story high-stoop house, with all the improvements; in the best order. Apply to MICHAEL FLOOD, No. 168 3d-av., corner of 10th-st.

MURRAY HILL.—TO LET, FURNISHED or unfurnished, the splendid four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 28 Lexington-av., adjoining Madison-av. corner. Inquire on premises.

COTTAGE TO RENT—ON KINGSLAND, near Fairview Station, Hackensack Railroad, 10 minutes on the Hudson River Railroad; rent moderate. Apply to COLESON & HAYS, No. 5 Broad-st.

YONKERS, TO LET.—A SPLENDID Parsonage-house, large lot, fruit, flower and vegetable gardens; cheap, only $25. Apply J. YOUMANS, agent, Yonkers.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET TO THE right small private family; rent very moderate. Apply at No. 120 West 29th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LET—THE CORNER OF 10 OR 12 BLEECKER-st., and 1 Mercer-st., between Broadway and Harrison-st., 80x80 feet, with an L on Harrison-st., 25x75 feet. The Harrison-st. lot contains a large, commodious brick building.

A piece of ground on West and Washington sts., between Morton and Luzzy sts., 75 feet on each street; depth of plot, 225 feet. Also, the bulkhead and water-lots, Nos. 1 and 2, foot of Clarkson-st. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

NO. 23 UNION-SQUARE.—THIS FIRST-class brown-stone house, 27.6 feet front, is now being put in complete order, and will be rented cheap. From its location, &c., it is uncommonly well adapted for a gentleman of means who desires to secure the advantages of a club-house. Apply to Mr. LYON, Arcade, Constable & Co., Broadway and 19th-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST STORY, STORE AND basement No. 30 Bleecker-st., 25x100, area vault under sidewalk, gas and water; rent reduced to $1,000. Apply at Sun Publishing House; immediate possession given. For particulars, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 19 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST STORY AND BASEMENT of the large building No. 18 Maiden-lane; together or separate. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 19 Pine-st.

LOFTS TO LET—SPLENDID LOFTS, WITH or without steam-power, in the building 112, 114 Raymond-st. & Co., No. 246 Pearl-st., on Franklin-square.

TO RENT—A FINE AND ELEGANT OFFICE on the banking floor of the Park Bank fire-proof building. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

A FINE STORE, WITH BASEMENT, Also lot; 25 by 75. Terms very low. No. 15 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 30 Pine-st.

BY JAMES M. MILLER,
TUESDAY, May 4, 1870,
at 12 o'clock, at the main dwelling-house on the homestead farm of the late Peter Pirie, Deceased, in the Town of Newtown, Queens County, L. I., the FARM WILL BE SOLD UNDER THE DIRECTION OF GRATZ NATHAN, ESQ., REFEREE,
the very valuable mansion house, with elaborate outbuilding and improvements, with 45 acres of land, situated at the junction of the White Plains and the Bronxville roads, one mile from Bronxville Depot, Harlem Railroad, and 1½ miles from Mount Vernon, on the New-Haven Railroad; the lawns are handsomely laid out with fine shade trees, greenhouse, all kinds of fruit, farm-tenants' house, meadows, orchards, woodland, house-room; house is 60 feet front by 40 feet deep, filled in with brick. The property will be sold in plots from 2 to 10 eligible acres each.

Also, three acres of land on the Hedford road, in the town of Harrison; also, a fine collection of plants in greenhouse and conservatory.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the referee, No. 115 Nassau-st., and of the auctioneer, Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, BOYD & CO., Auctioneers.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, AT 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
WILLETT-STREET.—Two-story brick house and lot No. 2 Willett-st., between Grand and Broome, in good order. Also, the fee of the land on which is thrown in the cellar; possession immediately.
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—Five lots, south side, between 8th and 7th-av. Boulevards; commonly 25 feet each.
ST. MARY'S-AV., STAPLETON, S. I.—Three lots, corner St. Mary's-av. and Chestnut-st., running through to Jefferson-st.; each 25x100. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING CO. OF PASSY, OF NEW-YORK.
ANOTHER SALE BY TRUSTEES.
Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1868, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the twenty-eighth day of July, A. D., 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, rights and privileges, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, assays, stores, houses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, water-rights, flumes and pipes, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, rotorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interests of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. E. Whittingham, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York City.

Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery of deed, which will be a trustees' deed, and ready for delivery at the said office of said W. E. Whittingham, 6th day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon.

BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL, }

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
BY A. H. MULLER, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.
WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1870,
At 1 P. M., on the premises.
Positive sale, without reserve, by order of A. BOYNTON, Esq.,
THIRTY VILLA PLOTS AT
PASSAIC, N. J.
These lots are handsomely situated on elevated ground, with streets well graded and lined; within eight minutes' walk of station; in the immediate neighborhood of handsome improvements, and commanding fine views. Every lot put up will be absolutely sold without limit. By the 4pm train leaving the city the sale will take place on the 10th inst., at same hour. Terms will be easy; maps. Free passes by the 12 M. train may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SALE BY AUCTION
VALUABLE WATER-FRONT WHARF PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN,
To close a business.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO.
WESTMORELAND IRON-YARD,
On THURSDAY, April 28,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
One half the block between Kent and Flushing-av., in the City of Brooklyn, being 102 feet on Flushing-av., and 200 feet on Adelphi-st. to bulkhead line, with pier built 340 feet long and 20 feet wide on pier line, equal with water right to twenty lots. The property has been occupied as a number of years as a boiler storage-yard. The ground filled in is equal to ten lots, one-half covered by sheds, and the pier and bulk-head give 600 square feet of dock front, making it, with its accessibility to New-York by different ferries, very desirable for any business requiring facilities for discharging and loading vessels and storage of goods, or for manufacturing purposes, where is or is upland about 37,800 feet, of water right about 67,415 feet, making a total of 76,000 feet, or about thirty lots. The pier is 40 feet wide for 164 feet 7 inches, and 20 feet wide for 197 feet. Total length of pier, 361 feet 7 inches. Right to fill out to bulkhead line 125 feet 1 inch by 112 feet 3 inches. Two large platform scales and two railway tracks within the yard will be sold with the property.

Maps at the office of the auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS ON STEAMBOAT-ROW.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Executrix of Estate of Hendrickje Van De Wiele, deceased:
WEST TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 218 West 24th-st., front 18 feet 4 inches, rear 18 feet 4 inches; depth 92 feet 9 inches by about 8 feet 4 inches; lot contains all the modern improvements. Lot 21 feet 6½ inches by 98 feet 9 inches.
WEST FORTY-THIRD-STREET.—The four-story English basement brick house and lot, No. 26 West 43d-st., front 20 feet 4 inches west of 7th-av. The house is 19 feet 8 inches by about 45 feet, and contains all the modern improvements, and is in good order. Lot 18 feet 6 inches by 100 feet 4 inches.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 48 WEST 3D-ST. (Lindell-terrace), AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, 25 feet front, on the north side of West 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., and known as No. 438 West 23d-st., (No. 27 London-terrace.) The lease has twenty-one years to run from the 1st May, 1869, at $1,000 per annum. The house is in good order; covenants for renewal; contains restrictions against stable and nuisances, as are contained in Moore lease. Lot 24x114.6.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LOTS ON 57TH AND 42D-STS., AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—Two lots situate on the northerly side of 57th-st., 225 feet west of 8th-av., each 25x100.5; 67th-st., in 100 feet west.
FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET.—Two lots situate on the southerly side of 54th-st., immediately in the rear of 57th-st. lots, each 25x100.5.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEE'S SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 211 WEST 17TH-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order J. D. P. Townsend, Esq., Trustee:
WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—The four-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 211 West

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
NEW ROUTE AND NORTH AMERICAN
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
[illegible]

BOATS TO CONVEY PASSENGERS
[illegible]

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
[illegible]

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States Passports indispensable for travelers, issued by J. S. NOBLE, Passport Agent, [illegible] Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
FOR BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
[illegible]
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
[illegible]

FOR BOSTON.
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT, SUMMER RESORT.
[illegible]
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.
[illegible]

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
[illegible]

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
[illegible]

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.
[illegible]

SHREWSBURY, NEW BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The new steamer BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:
[illegible]

FOX LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest elegant steamers on the Hudson leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, [illegible]

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The swift and elegant steamer [illegible]

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The [illegible]

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic Railroad.—Pier 8. Steamer leaves Catherine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Pier 8. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New Haven at 2:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.—SIDE-WHEEL and screw steamers of various dimensions for ocean and river service. Apply to G. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE SALES IN BROOKLYN.
By JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO.,
WEDNESDAY, April 27,
[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN H. MINER, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On TUESDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 48 East 19th-st.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, black-walnut parlor suits, in hair cloth, gilt-frame French plate pier mirrors, rose-wood marble-top center tables, chamber suites, [illegible]

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MOSES WILKINS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY OF BENJAMIN LODER.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 22, 1870, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
SALE BY ORDER OF RICHARD WARREN, ASSIGNEE OF B. LODER.
[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
[illegible]
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager.....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
THIRD MONTH
Every evening this week and matinee SATURDAY at 1, will be acted the famous comedy of contemporaneous society, entitled, "FROU-FROU." The characters by Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Gilbert, Kate Newton, Amy Ames, Mr. George Clarke, W. Davidge, James Lewis, George Parkes, G. E. De Vere, W. Beekman, and others.
*** "The Herald says: "Frou-Frou tells the truth about human nature in vivid sentences. The cunning skill of Mr. Daly in fitting his company and the public with a play that must suit every taste is shown in every incident and every scene; underlying the startling dramatic plot are admirably telling hits upon the fashions and the amusements of modern life." * * It must be called the 'Theatrical Sensation of 1870.'"
*** MONDAY NEXT, MAY 2,
MR. DALY'S FIRST BENEFIT.
[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
TWELFTH WEEK OF THE
TWO GRAND COMPANIES.
[illegible]
SPANISH BALLET TROUPE.
[illegible]
MOOTRY'S THEATRE.
[illegible]
SEASON OF COMEDY.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
The eminent Comedian,
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE,
[illegible]
MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS.
[illegible]
A WIDOW HUNT,
AND AS
TOODLES.
[illegible]
SECOND DE BOOTS and TOODLES MATINEE, ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1½.
[illegible]
NIBLO'S GARDEN.
[illegible]
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE.
[illegible]
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
PIPPIN;
OR, THE KING OF THE GOLD MINES,
[illegible]
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON
[illegible]
SATURDAY.—LAST PIPPIN MATINEE.
[illegible]
MONDAY, May 2, will be presented a new and original drama in three acts, by Alexander Dumas, entitled
MOSQUITO.
[illegible]
OLYMPIC THEATRE.
MACBETH (Chase of Chowder).—MR. GEO. L. FOX.
ANOTHER GENUINE SUCCESS.
ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE ENTIRE PRESS OF NEW-YORK.
AND
THE GENERAL PUBLIC, AS THE COMPANION COMIC PORTRAITURE
to his renowned impersonation of Hamlet.
LOCKE'S ORIGINAL MUSIC.
BY A HIGHLY EFFICIENT
CHORUS.
NIGHTLY ENCORED
TO
"THE ECHO."
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
TAMMANY.
THE ALHAMBRA PALACE.
CARD.—By the request of many of our patrons who wish to bring their families to see the great show, NO SMOKING WILL BE ALLOWED.
NO SMOKING WILL BE ALLOWED.
FIVE NEW STARS, FIVE NEW STARS, FIVE NEW STARS, appear in conjunction, with 100 in a programme for the first time without one without one.
MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY.
WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE
Successor to Barnum's,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 30TH-ST.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
"1870." A new burlesque,
ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.
EVENING AT 8. MATINEE DAILY. BOHEMIAN GIRL, BURLESQUE.
BOWERY THEATRE.
A WONDER. CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD.
AUGUST STEINACH, the ride-a-velocipede on a stack, wire 200 feet and 40 feet high. Edwin Heinchard and his Dogs. FOREST OF SONDY and NEW-YORK 1860-70. Master Sutton, the Boy Wonder. FIRST AND LAST afternoon and evening, annual benefit of WM. R. FRELIGH.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
CREAM DE LA CREAM OF MINSTRELSY.
Immense success of BOLLIN HOWARD, the great Burlesque artist.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BAGEUS.
[illegible]
Real Fun, Genuine Humor, Lovely Screams.
Birch, Bernard and Bageus in new acts.
GRAND ORGAN CONCERT AT ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH on THURSDAY EVENING. Miss MANZOCCHI will sing. Dr. WILCOX will play Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 111. Mr. R. P. WILLIAMS and Mr. P. JARDINE, the builder of the organ. Tickets, $1.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of stockholders of the Orange County Milk Association will be held at their office No. 170 Hudson-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 4 inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the election of officers and the transaction of other important business. ADRIAN HOLBERT, President.
JAS. KENNEDY, Secretary.

NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, will be held on THURSDAY, 28th inst., in the Chapel adjoining Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving the annual report of the Executive Committee, for the election of officers, two clergymen and four laymen to fill the places of those members of the Executive Committee whose term of office will expire at such meeting, and for the election of officers for the ensuing year.
Attention is directed to the following extract from the by-laws of the Society:
ARTICLE I.
MEMBERS.
The Society shall consist of the Bishop of the Diocese; of the Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the City of New-York, whose congregations shall make an annual contribution in aid of the objects of the society, paying to the Treasurer $100, or more at one time; the members, paying $25 or more at one time, and annual subscribers, of not less than $5.
The Rector of Trinity Church shall be ex-officio a member, and the Rector of every church shall be entitled to the right of voting, upon the payment of the annual subscription, by any member who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and who belongs to the Protestant Episcopal Church in this Diocese.
ALBERT MONULTY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES INDIAN Committee will hold a public meeting at Cooper Institute on TUESDAY EVENING, April 26, at 8 o'clock, to consider the present condition of the Indian tribes and what can be done to ameliorate their condition. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. WM. M. EVARTS, CLARK, Mr. VINCENT COLYER, Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., and others. Doors open at 7½ P. M.; table for ladies and for the management of the meeting will be obtained at Cooper Union book-store, No. 17 Murray-st. and No. 17 Warren-st., also at the Cooper Institute on the evening of the meeting. PETER COOPER, President.
EDWARD CROSWELL, Secretary.

THE CORPORATORS AND DIRECTORS of the Industrial Rehabilitation Association are hereby notified to meet at No. 49 Wall-st., at 4 P. M. on THURSDAY, May 12, 1870, for the purpose of organization, as laws now existing shall direct.
J. VAN WINKLE, W. H. HENDERSON, E. F. TODD, E. MCMURDY, THEO. F. RAY.

MUSICAL.

PIANO-FORTES—SECOND HAND OF VARIOUS makers, in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS,
No. 11, East 14th-st.,
Between Broadway and 5th-av.
Pianos to rent.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED SPLENDID MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, in extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $35 monthly until paid; the same as a rent, payable at any place in the City. Also, Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

A NEW SCALE, 7 1-3 OCTAVE rose-wood, overstrung piano, full iron frame, French grand action, round corners, elegantly carved legs and case, warranted for five years, only $275; terms best rosewood carpets at No. 50 Bleecker-st., two doors from the Bowery.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRILLS' ware-room, No. 3 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 400 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only personal and successful mode of cure, whereby the vigor and tone of the system are restored, enabling the married and those contemplating marriage, free from doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS, NO. 7 BEACH-ST., NEW-York, treats all diseases of a peculiar nature without exposure, trouble or change of diet. Let those who despair of getting cured elsewhere, or have been pronounced incurable, consult the Doctor at once, and be by him restored to perfect health, by means which he uses exclusively, and which have attained the sanction of twenty years' successful practice.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other causes, positively cured, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor in one week by Dr. HUNTER'S Japanese Cordial. $2 a box. No. 28 Bond-st., late No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

DR. OLIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHYsician, No. 17 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, cures the unfortunate victims of secret vice, permanently and without if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Consultation free. Send three stamps for dated pamphlet. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 38 BONDST., ONE door from Bowery (late of No. 3 Division-st.), can cure worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 24 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE Complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 24 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 24 Chatham-st.

THE FENIANS.

Military Council in Session—Departure of Staff Officers for Various Points—O'Neill's Determination.

The Fenian head-quarters in West Fourth-street, yesterday, were the scene of military stir and bustle. As an early hour in the forenoon Gen. O'NEILL and Staff met several prominent military leaders of the organization, among whom were Brig.-Gen. Kleeman, of Philadelphia; Gen. J. J. Donelly, of Utica; Col. Clingan, of Buffalo; Col. Le Carron, of Illinois; Col. Lewis, of Vermont; Major Shelly, of Louisville, Ky.; Col. Murphy, of New-York, and others. The purpose of the meeting was to complete the General's arrangements and to give instructions to the members of his Staff, many of whom departed in the evening for various sections of the country. All day long this business was carried on, and the utmost secrecy was observed by every attaché of the office. Their faces wore an expression which indicated that the owners were possessed of some very important knowledge. Our reporter had an interview with Gen. O'NEILL, who stated that the control of all military operations was, by the action of the last Congress, entrusted to him. He said that until his plans and arrangements to bring about hostilities should be matured, the officers who composed this council of war will hold daily sessions. He had read the charges made by the Senate against him in their proclamation, published in yesterday morning's papers, and will answer them in a similar manner. He proposes to publish a clear statement of his receipts and disbursements, whereby his perfect honesty in every transaction will be shown, and the opposition's charge of malfeasance will be refuted. The Executive Council appointed by the Congress, and having charge of civil affairs only, will not be convened by him until the termination of this council of war toward the end of this or the beginning of next week. He said also that although the precise time of the commencement of hostilities may not be made public, it will be at a date sufficiently early to satisfy the world of the earnestness of his purpose and his ability to do something more than promise and threaten.

It appears from what transpired at head-quarters yesterday that the section of the Brotherhood, formerly known as the Savage party, although not exactly of the O'Neill party, may be counted on to aid the latter in the latter's taking the field. The same was also said of the St. Patrick's Legion. The Senate still stand aloof and refuse to countenance O'NEILL.

The Defalcation in the Surrogate's Office—The Amount $30,000—Name of the Defaulter.

The name of the clerk who caused the deficiency in the Surrogate's office, to cover which an item of $30,000 is inserted in the County Tax Levy, is, we are informed, J. WALKER FOWLER, Chief Clerk under Ex-Surrogate TUCKER, in 1872. The money, the amount of which is correctly stated, was obtained from the trust funds that passed through the Chief Clerk's hands, which, instead of being deposited with the Trust Company, as directed, were improperly appropriated to his own use. The name of the guilty party is now made public in order that none of the present officials in the Surrogate's office may suffer under an unjust imputation. Judge HUTCHINGS, upon coming into office, was informed by the retiring Surrogate that such a deficiency existed. He immediately communicated the fact to the Board of Supervisors, and employed accountants to ascertain the amount and balance the accounts, so that he might be discharged from his official duties with unfettered hands. He also, in order to guard against a recurrence of such an act in the future, made it a rule that no check should be received during his administration unless payable to his own order. In connection with this deficiency we learn that a young lady of this City, who has just become of age, was to receive $25,000 of the amount thus unaccounted for. The money had been paid into the Surrogate's office, and was, as she and her friends supposed, deposited with the Trust Company. She will, it is said, lose the whole amount unless the county authorities, who are responsible, institute the proper proceedings for its collection.

The Sheltering Arms Bazaar.

After a brief respite from the busy scenes noted within its walls during the past week, the Bazaar was once more opened to the public yesterday morning. The morning's clouds proved the existence of "fair-weather charity," for with the appearance of the sun the few loungers present found their numbers strongly reinforced, and the gathering in the evening was the same in point of numbers that has characterized every evening so far—a pushing, eager, overheated crowd, but withal a good-natured and even a merry assemblage. The competition for the watch continues to be spirited. The poll stands now: Dr. Conrad, 342; Dr. Washburne, 326; Pope Pius IX., 253; Dr. Potter, 267; Dr. Montgomery, 164; Dr. Weston, 235. In connection with the voting, an indignant individual writes to the TIMES to inquire if Beelzebub is not as much a "Protestant" clergyman as the Pope, and requesting the friends of Satan of the eleven-foot to rally to his support. He asks if such votes would be received!

It may also be mentioned again that by most excellent management all solicitation for the purchase of goods is prevented, contributing much toward the peace and comfort of visitors. Articles of every article of wearing apparel and household furniture, of the finest manufacture, and at less than Broadway prices, can be found at the elegant booths. The sales yesterday amounted to over $2,000. The tickets sold at the door realized some $400; the restaurant netted $300, the picture gallery $494, Zion Church $225, Church of the Incarnation $450, Trinity Parish $86 75, and the others in proportion.

Brooklyn Board of Aldermen.

The usual weekly meeting of the Brooklyn Aldermen was held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Alderman BERGEN, the President, in the chair. A communication from the Controller was read asking the authority of the Board to issue bonds for a sum not exceeding $191,204 50, bearing interest not exceeding seven per cent, to meet expenditures for 1873-69 of lighting streets, gas for public meetings, salaries, printing, repaving streets, &c., &c. Referred to the Finance Committee. A communication was read from his Honor the Mayor nominating the following gentlemen for the office of Excise Commissioners in terms of section 3 of the new Police bill, viz.: JAMES CORBETT, JOHN PYBURN and RODNEY THURBY.

Alderman CLANCY moved that the communication be laid on the table till such time as the Mayor see fit to send in his nominations for Police Commissioners. The motion was adopted by a majority of 16 to 4.

A communication from the Water Board, referring to the frequent thefts from the fire hydrants, was referred to the Law Committee. It appeared that as many as forty brass couplings had been purloined in two weeks.

A petition from the Fifth Militia Brigade, asking for accommodation for head-quarters, was referred to Committee on Public Lands and Buildings.

The Committee on Water and Drainage reported on a communication from the Water Commissioners asking for the extension of the water-mains throughout the City, and recommended an issue of bonds to the amount of $250,000 for the purpose. Adopted.

The Board afterward adjourned.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors met in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, the President, W. J. OSBORN, in the chair.

A report was presented from the Committee on Lunatic Asylum, stating that they had received estimates for building a fence around the grounds, and otherwise improving them by grading, paving, &c. The lowest offer was from Mr. JOHN MORTON, at $12,975, and it was recommended that the contract be assigned to him. It was also recommended that the County Treasurer be authorized to borrow $14,000 to meet the necessary expenditure.

On its motion of Mr. STILLWELL, the matter was laid over till next meeting.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported in favor of leasing a drill-room for the use of Companies D, E, F and K, of the Twenty-eighth Regiment. After some discussion the recommendation was adopted.

The Committee on Accounts reported that the entire cost of the new armory in the Eastern District had been $144,000, all of which had been paid except the bill of the architects, Messrs. MUNDELL & SECKERTY, amounting to $3,748. On the motion of Mr. CROOKE, $2,500 of this amount was ordered to be paid.

The Board thereafter adjourned till the 3d of May.

The Hasbrouck Bridge Murder—The Trial Postponed.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer for the County of Passaic was held yesterday at Paterson, N. J., Judge BEDLE and Associate Judges JANFORD, TERHUNE and DAGGERS, on the bench. The Court-house was densely crowded. The panel from which jurors were to be selected, contained many of the first business men of the city. The District-Attorney was about to open the case of JOHN J. NIXON, charged with the murder of DAVID SIDCO, when Mr. WOODRUFF, counsel for defendant, objected to the case being tried at this time, as no copy of the indictment had been served on the prisoner as directed by law, in which he was sustained by Judge BEDLE, who said "that the omission necessitated delay, and that the Court could not look after these matters, but that with consent it could be amended, yet that on the whole as the Court was unwilling to proceed with the case as it stood, an adjournment would be ordered till Thursday morning, this term, at 10 o'clock." Witnesses for the prosecution had entered were then discharged on their own recognizances to appear on Monday.

BASE-BALL.

Defeat of the Champion Atlantics.

Despite the threatening weather yesterday quite a fair number of spectators found their way to the Tremont Base-ball grounds at Morrisania, and were repaid for their labor by seeing a very handsome game. The grounds were in an unrolled condition, and were, therefore, against good fielding; yet, nevertheless, several very brilliant points were made. The Atlantics were short of one man—Sacra—and the Unions presented SHELLEY on third base in place of KENNEY. Shortly before play began the sun shone forth brightly, much to the delight of everybody. The Unions soon "got the hang" of ZETTLEIN'S, swift pitching, and punished him very badly, making over thirty first-base hits; while the champions were entirely unable to get the command of PEROU'S left-hand twisters, and this fact, in connection with the fielding of the Union nine and their very heavy batting, gave them the game from the start. START made a very fine line catch, but from the bat. PEIL, HYNES and FERGUSON also distinguished themselves by difficult catches and some neat foul bounds.

On the Union side the fielding was, as a rule, first-class. The rapidity of stoppage and the accurate throwing of the in-field was generally applauded both by the lookers-on and by the champions themselves—AUSTIN, in the outfield, making three very fine catches.

But the feature of the game was the extreme freedom with which they respectively speaking, knocked ZETTLEIN all over the field. PEROU made two home runs by long hits over the right-field fence, FIKE securing one for the Atlantics by a hit in the same direction. This being simply a "practice" game no prestige is lost by the Atlantics, who, evidently bore in mind that they had naught at stake, or their play might have been different. At the same time it starts the Unions into the season with considerable eclat. The score follows:

ATLANTICS.	O.	R.	UNIONS.	O.	R.
Pearce, s. s.	3	1	Austin, c. f.	4	3
Mann, 2d b.	2	2	Brown, 2d b.	4	2
Start, 1st b.	4	0	Faber, p.	2	5
Chapman, l. f.	4	1	Higham, 3d b.	1	4
Pinkham, c.	4	1	Peil, 1st b.	1	4
Zettlein, p.	2	1	Birdsall, c.	1	0
Hall, c. f.	3	1	Reynolds, l. f.	1	1
Fike, 3d b.	4	1	Gedney, r. f.	1	1
McDonald, r. f.	4	0	Shelley, 3d b.	1	3
	—	—		—	—
Total	27	10	Total	17	20

INNINGS.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantics	3	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	—10
Unions	0	9	1	2	4	4	1	0	0	—20

Umpire—C. HUNT, Rockford Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

Dates of the Departure of Foreign Mails for May.

The following are the dates of departure of European, South Pacific and West India mails for May, as announced by Postmaster JONES:

Hamburg Line—Leaves New-York May 2 for Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
Atlantic and Great Western Line—Leaves New-York May 4 for Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool.
North German Lloyd Line—Leaves New-York May 5 for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen.
Havana Line—Leaves New-York May 5 for Havana and West Indies.
Aspinwall Line—Leaves New-York May 8 for South Pacific and Central America.
North German Lloyd Line—Leaves New-York May 7 for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen.
Hamburg Line—Leaves New-York May 10 for Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
Atlantic and Great Western Line—Leaves New-York May 11 for Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool.
North German Lloyd Line—Leaves New-York May 15 for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen.
Havana Line—Leaves New-York May 15 for Havana and West Indies.
Mexican Line—Leaves New-York May 15 for Havana and Mexico.
North German Lloyd Line—Leaves New-York May 14 for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen.
French Line—Leaves New-York May 14 for French mail, via Brest.
Hamburg Line—Leaves New-York May 17 for Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
Atlantic and Great Western Line—Leaves New-York May 18 for Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool.
North German Lloyd Line—Leaves New-York May 19 for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen.
Havana Line—Leaves New-York May 19 for Havana and Nassau.
Bermuda Line—Leaves New-York May 19 for Bermuda.
Aspinwall Line—Leaves New-York May 21 for South Pacific and Central America.
North German Lloyd Line—Leaves New-York May 21 for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen.
Brazil Line—Leaves New-York May 22 for Argentine Republic, Brazil and St. Thomas.
Hamburg Line—Leaves New-York May 24 for Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
Atlantic and Great Western Line—Leaves New-York May 25 for Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool.
North German Lloyd Line—Leaves New-York May 26 for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen.
Havana Line—Leaves New-York May 26 for Havana.
North German Lloyd Line—Leaves New-York May 28 for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen.
French Line—Leaves New-York May 28 for French mail, via Brest.
Hamburg Line—Leaves New-York May 31 for Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

Democratic State Convention.

At the County Convention held at Tammany Hall, in Fourteenth-street, yesterday, the delegates and alternates named below were selected to attend the Democratic State Judicial Convention, to be held at Rochester to-morrow. Hon. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY was Chairman of the Nominating Convention, and Judges KOCH and ALEXA Secretaries.

Dist.	Delegate.	Alternate.
1	John Mallowney.	S. Mullins.
2	Thomas Coman.	Walter Roche.
3	John Hayes.	Edward Cuddy.
4	William M. Tweed.	J. J. Blair.
5	Michael Norton.	Thomas Kelly.
6	T. J. Campbell.	F. Emmet.
7	James C. Spencer.	A. S. Sullivan.
8	S. J. Knight.	Peter McKnight.
9	William J. Bergen.	William H. Carroll.
10	Otto Meyer.	Nicholas Segar.
11	E. W. Stoughton.	John Nesbith.
12	Magnus Gross.	Edward Hare.
13	Richard Gorman.	Cornelius Delck.
14	Thomas J. Creamer.	Bernard Reilly.
15	Alexander Frear.	Neil Bryant.
16	T. J. Bradley.	Robert Foster.
17	John M. Connolly.	J. A. Fairchild.
18	George Law.	L. D. Kiernan.
19	Thomas C. Fields.	John D. Green.
20	Albert Cardozo.	Terence Farley.
21	R. W. Genet.	Wm. Hitchman.

The delegates have been offered a free pass over the Erie Railroad, and a special train is to be furnished for their accommodation, to leave this morning.

Kings County Republican General Committee.

The Kings County Republican General Committee last evening elected the following delegates to the Rochester Judiciary Convention:

First District, Edward Corning; Second District, H. B. Cowles; Third District, Benj. D. Saltsman; E. R. Fowler; Third District, Augustus Ford; Fourth District, William Aiken, Silas B. Dutcher; Fifth District, H. E. Wheeler, T. C. Cronin; Sixth District, Fred. Scholes, G. M. Fisher; Seventh District, Sigismund Kaufman, D. E. Meeker; Eighth District, H. Meeker, Fred. Meeker; Ninth District, Charles Jones, Sidney S. Wilhams.

The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, An attempt is now being made to remove the United States Navy-yard from Brooklyn; and,

Whereas, Such removal would not be for the best interests of this city, and a great expense would also be incurred by the nation; therefore,

Resolved, By the Kings County Republican Committee, that it do not approve of said removal, and that it request the Republican Representatives in Congress to oppose it.

The meeting thereafter adjourned.

Death of Capt. Hexamer, of the Famous Hexamer's Battery.

Mr. WILLIAM HEXAMER, Ex-Captain of the famous Hexamer's Battery, died at his residence, in Hoboken, at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, of inflamation of the throat.

At the breaking out of the rebellion he raised Battery A, of the First New-Jersey Artillery, to which he was appointed Captain, and which was mustered into service Aug. 12, 1861. The battery, upon reaching Fairfax Seminary, was attached to KEARNEY'S brigade, and its first engagement was at West Point, May 7, 1862. It was afterward engaged in nearly every important battle on the Peninsula.

The deceased was born at Coelenz, Prussia, April 12, 1825. In 1849 he joined in the revolutionary movement in Baden, where he served as Adjutant under Gen. FRANZ SIGEL, and in consequence became an exile from his native country.

The Christian Culture of Children—Discussion by Methodist Clergymen.

The New-York Methodist Episcopal Preachers' meeting yesterday, discussed the disciplinary plan of Christian culture for children, on which Drs. Cattelle, Griswold, Ferris and Curry, and Rev. Messrs. Dunn, C. S. Brown, J. M. Buckley, E. W. Keeler, of Cedar Falls, Iowa, and John Parker and others, participated, and furnished some rich experiences. Some of the speakers considered that a peculiar adaptation was needed to deal with children in the church, and they confessed their own incapacity to interest or instruct. But the majority considered that preparation and a heartfelt interest in the work were all that were needed to succeed with the children. Rev. JOHN PARKER, a well-known Sunday-school worker, remarked that he dealt with children just as he did with adults. He always put himself into harmony with his audience, and then talked with them rather than preached to them, and he had no difficulty whatever in providing new and interesting matter every week, for three years in succession, for his Sabbath-school children, and he believed that he could continue it for ten years just as easily. The good influence of the Sunday-school was felt in the home, and he thought in the church. He was sorry to have heard ministers of the Methodist Church say that many ministers believe themselves ill-adapted to instruct or interest children, and hence take no part in carrying on the work of God predominantly in the church.

The case of Rev. Mr. ACKERMAN, who is now lying in this City hopelessly confined from a hip disease, was presented by the meeting, and the sum of $10 was subscribed for his immediate benefit.

The Nominating Committee reported for election as officers of the Association for the current year: President, Rev. Dr. J. W. CHADWICK, New-York Conference; First Vice-President, the venerable Dr. FERRIS, of the Newark Conference; and Second Vice-President, Rev. Dr. ANDREWS, New-York East Conference. The former Secretary was re-elected.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

We are requested to state that the managers of the "Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans," in this City, will take charge of, educate and bring up any children that may have been made fatherless by the collision of the British packet *Bombay* with the United States team frigate *Guerrière*, in the Japanese seas. Communications may be addressed to the President, Mrs. CHARLES P. DALY, No. 64 Clinton-place; to the Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Admiral FARRAGUT, No. 119 East Thirty-sixth-street, Mrs. Gen. FREMONT, Tarrytown, N. Y., or to the Secretary, Mrs. D. HOYT, No. 129 East Forty-sixth-street, New-York City.

Recently about two hundred of the graduates of Ward School No. 14, in Twenty-seventh-street, met in the large room of that building in answer to a call made by Mr. OLNEY, the Principal of the institution. Representatives from every class from the year 1856 up to that of 1870 were present. It was a very pleasant gathering. Mr. OLNEY was temporary Chairman, and Mr. PETTIGREW temporary Secretary. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the following officers were elected: President, GEO. HAMILTON; First Vice-President, HENRY VINTON; Second Vice-President, WM. BLAIR; Recording Secretary, J. R. PETTIGREW; Corresponding Secretary, C. BARENGARU; Treasurer, DAVID SMITH. After partaking of "Shoo-Fly" and "Auld Lang Syne," the first successful association of all the graduates of one public school which has been yet formed in this City, adjourned till such time as the Board of Directors shall order.

The annual monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening. WM. E. DODGE, Jr., presided. The Membership Committee reported having passed 400 names during the month. The Boarding-House Committee urged the importance of getting control of the boarding-houses. The Committee on Open-Air Meetings reported having made arrangements for out-door meetings next Sunday afternoon at Washington-square, No. 478 Grand-street, Jackson-square, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, and one on the wharves. Church and Library Committees reported progress. The Literary Committee hoped for fair weather. Rev. Mr. MCVICKAR and Mr. WILLIAMS, of England, made brief, but pertinent addresses.

At the public meeting called by the United States Indian Commission for this evening, at Cooper Institute, to consider the present condition of the Indians, their wrongs, and what can be done to ameliorate their condition, addresses are to be delivered by Hon. Sidney Clark, Vincent Colyer, Rev. Howard Crosby, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Commissioner Parker, and Senators J. Harlaud and L. M. Morrill.

NELLIE RICH was charged before Justice COX, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, with having assisted in the robbery of Wm. JACKSON, of 122 Bond-street, at a house of ill-fame in West Thirteenth-street. She was held to bail. JACKSON alleged that a party of men assaulted him while he was in a room with the accused, and that when he subsequently applied to Policeman MASCHITZ, of the Fifteenth Precinct, he found two of his assailants, who later assisted to do so.

Yesterday afternoon Capt. KELSO, of the Central Office, received information that Dr. CHAS. MERGENTHALER, of No. 240 East Fifty-third-street, had been robbed of $2,200 in greenbacks, and jewelry valued at $800, which the servant girl, CAROLINE SCHUTTE was suspected of taking. She was arrested. She was found in possession of a bunch of keys with which she filched the bureau drawer in which the money was kept. As yet none of the property has been recovered, and the case against the girl is not considered conclusive.

Another lottery-dealer, named JOHN SMITH, charged with having done business at No. 164 Canal-street without a Government license, waived an examination before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, and was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A reward of $50 is offered by Perfect Ashlar Lodge, No. 504, F. and A. M., for the recovery of the body of THOMAS SMITH, a member of the Lodge, who was drowned in the East River, near the foot of Forty-eighth-street, last Friday afternoon.

The steamer *Paraguay*, from Havre, with 206 emigrants, arrived yesterday, and is detained at Quarantine on account of one case of small pox on board. Sheds consigned to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

Yesterday morning a fire occurred in the premises occupied by BOERING, a cabinet-maker, on the fourth floor of No. 215 East Fourth-street, whose stock was damaged to the extent of $300. The first and second floors is occupied by PETER WANAMACHER as a feed-store, and his stock, which was greatly damaged by water, is insured for $3,000 in the Hanovers.

PETER H. SMITH, a lineman of the Fire Department, was severely injured yesterday by the falling of a telegraph pole at the corner of Eleventh-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, which he had mounted for the purpose of stretching the wire.

At the annual election of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society of this City at the vestry of the Thirty-fourth-street Synagogue, yesterday afternoon, the following new officers were chosen to fill vacancies: Myer Stern, President; Jesse Seligman, Vice-President; S. T. Meyer, Treasurer; Solomon Hyman, Seligman Solomon, Emanuel Lehman, John Ran, Moses Goodkind, Lewis Levengood, Trustees.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday in the case of PHILLIP LEDDY, a boy who was run over by a Belt-line car on the 21st inst. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased and two or three companions were playing themselves in Avenue D, by ringing door-bells, and, being surprised, they all ran across the car-track, the deceased being caught by the horses and run over. The jury exonerated the driver by a verdict of accidental death.

MICHAEL MARTIN, a messenger in the employ of GEORGE WILKES, editor of the *Spirit of the Times*, was arrested yesterday on a charge of obtaining $4 on a forged order, which had been committed to his care by Mr. WILKES to convey from his residence to the publication office. The money obtained by MARTIN was appropriated to his own use. Justice DOWLING held the young man for trial in default of bail.

Coroner FLYNN held an ante-mortem examination yesterday in the case of WM. STACK, of No. 20 Rotterdam-st., who was stabbed by an unknown man on Sunday night. The wounded man stated that two or three men followed him from a saloon, and one of them assaulted him without provocation. The jury rendered an open verdict.

MARTIN MACKEY, one of the men who was with DAVID O'DAY when he was murdered on Sunday morning, was arrested yesterday by Capt. CHAS. MCDONNELL of the Twenty-eighth Precinct. His name is the fifth arrest, the only one of the gang still at liberty being FRANK COONEY, who is believed to be the murderer.

CHRISTIAN REICKER, yesterday morning, fell from his wagon, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, and received a severe wound on the left side of the head. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN.

At the annual conclave of Clinton Commandery No. 14, K. T., held at their Asylum, No. 6 Court-street, last Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected and installed for the ensuing year: Sir Robert Black, Commander; Sir Judson Curtis, Generalissimo; Sir Clarence F. Beecher, Captain-General; Sir H. W. Karn, Prelate; Sir C. F. Beatty, General Warden; Sir Robert Leeds, Junior Warden; Sir Ed. Cooper, Warden; Sir W. M. Richardson, Sentinel.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, who has been held by the United States Marshal for four weeks on a charge of having in his possession a plate for printing twenty-five cent counterfeit notes, was released yesterday on finding bail to the amount of $5,000.

Father PETER BONNER O'DAILY died at St. Peter's Hospital from the effect of injuries inflicted by his nephew, MARY O'DAILY, on the 1st inst., under circumstances then detailed. MARY awaits trial in the County Jail, where she has been committed to await the result of her uncle's injuries.

During the past week 48,707 persons visited Prospect Park, and on Sunday last the number reached 20,372.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

At the opening of the April term of the County Court and Court of Sessions at White Plains, yesterday morning, Judge COCHRAN, in his charge to the Grand Jury, remarked that although the law which established the Excise Commissions had been abolished, persons who should sell liquor without a license, or sell liquor on the Sabbath day either with or without a license, ought to be indicted and punished; and it would be the duty of the Grand Jury to inquire into the violations of the Sunday law which might be brought to their knowledge.

Rev. R. H. CLARKE, rector of Grace Church, West Harrison, on Sunday morning announced that the income of the past year had been sufficient to liquidate all the indebtedness of the Church; that there were still sufficient funds in the treasury to defray the expense of repairs, the edifice in good order, which would be for the benefit of the next rector. The debt which connected with the Church was in a flourishing condition, and that much had been done for the cause of missions during the past year than in any previous one under his ministration.

The contract for building the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad, from the Hudson River Railroad at Spuyten Duyvil to its proposed junction with the Harlem Railroad at Mott Haven, about a quarter of a mile north of the Harlem River, has been awarded to Mr. NICHOLAS DECKER, who is to complete the work by the 1st of March, 1875.

The Democratic Convention of the Second Assembly District of Westchester County, held on Saturday afternoon last at White Plains, elected Hon. J. W. MILES and Ex-Judge P. S. HART delegates to the State Convention, called to nominate candidates for Judges of Appeals.

PATRICK LEMNOS was arrested yesterday by Officer WOLF on a charge of robbing the till-drawer of PATRICK DONNELLY, in East Morrisania.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday afternoon Constable O'SULLIVAN, who was represented as having run away with a large amount of money which he obtained from Justice WHITE, of Hoboken, upon an order from the Court, returned and presented himself to the editor of a Jersey City paper. He stated that he had deposited the money with his sureties, JEREMIAH MURPHY and JAS. COLLINS, after having held possession of it for three weeks. Where he has been in the meantime is not explained. The residence of his sureties cannot be ascertained, and the value of this statement is unknown.

The Odd Fellows of Newark are celebrating the fifty-first anniversary of the establishment of the Order in America, as well as the twenty-fifth anniversary of the formation of Protection Lodge, No. 9. Exercises were held yesterday in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, at which addresses by Masters of the Lodge were delivered, and a fine selection of music performed by the choir of the church. Protection Lodge have a pleasant place on the bay, and this evening a grand banquet, for which nearly 400 invitations have been issued.

Gov. RANDOLPH, of New-Jersey, has accepted the resignation of H. N. CONGER, Secretary of State, and has appointed in his place HENRY C. KELSEY, of Sussex County. The new appointee is said to be well qualified to fill the position, although he is not generally known throughout the State. The retiring Secretary intends to resume the practice of law after his election as Vice-President of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark.

On Saturday night the dry-goods store of Mr. G. V. FREEMAN, Morristown, was entered and robbed of shawls and fancy goods to the amount of about $900. Scarcely had the robbery been discovered when it was found that the stable of Mr. Wm. S. DE CAMP, situate on the corner of Franklin and Bliss streets, had been forcibly entered and a valuable stallion, new top buggy and set of harness stolen. It is thought that the burglaries were perpetrated by the same persons, and that the horse will be found in the New-York market.

HENRY HOFFMAN, a well-known railroad thief, was arrested yesterday evening, in Jersey City, by Detective KILGALLEY, at the Central Railroad depot. Hoffman had entered an emigrant train, and on the pretense of being conductor of the train, obtained the tickets of five emigrants, who were going to California. The detective was entering the car at the time, and saw the whole transaction. The value of the tickets was $100. The thief will be brought before the Recorder this morning.

Yesterday morning the body of a man named JOHN MAHONEY, who resided in Bergen street, Newark, was found drowned in the canal at Newark. Some time since he was separated from his wife, and has since been drinking to excess.

CHARLES D. MORRISON, a prominent builder at Woodside, who has been largely engaged in real estate transactions, is alleged to have absconded for Paris, taking with him some $6,000 worth of mechanics' and material men's liabilities to the estimated amount of $60,000.

Rev. WM. G. FARRINGTON, of Hackensack, has been called to the rectorship of St. Barnabas Episcopal Church, Newark, and it is thought that he will accept. Mr. FARRINGTON is greatly esteemed by his present charge, and the probability of his leaving them causes much regret among his old parishioners.

Mayor CHAPMAN, of Perth Amboy, has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, urging the selection of that place as the site for a navy-yard, provided the Brooklyn yard is to be removed.

A house in Woodbridge, belonging to Mr. SAMUEL DALLY, and occupied by a Mr. WILEY, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is heavy.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Special orders have been issued from the War Department, directing the Seventeenth United states Infantry, now stationed in Virginia, and the Fourteenth Infantry, now in Kentucky, to proceed with all possible dispatch to Sioux City, Iowa, and report thence to the General commanding the Department of Dakota, for assignment to duty. Their Colonels will select suitable officers to take charge of the company and regimental property pertaining to the command, which will be forwarded after the regiments.

Assistant-Paymaster John W. Jordan has been ordered to the receiving ship Vermont, and Assistant-Surgeon William H. Varney, is detached from the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H., and is ordered to duty at the Navy Yard at Mare Island, on the 15th of May. The staff of the Naval Hospital at Mare Island, Capt. George R. Crane has been ordered from Tallahassee to this city, to give testimony before the Committee of Education and Labor of the House of Representatives. The Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service at New-York has ordered 100 recruits from Fort Columbus, N. Y., to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where they will be assigned to the Twelfth United States Infantry. Brevet Lieut.-Col. John F. Willard, First Lieutenant unassigned, has been ordered to report to Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan for duty in the Division of Missouri. Major John M. Schofield, unassigned, is detailed to execute the duties of Indian Agent at the Yankton Agency, Dakota, where he will relieve Capt. W. J. Broatch, who will await orders at his home.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 25.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened and closed quiet. The following table shows the course of the market for Securities and Stocks during the day:

	11½ A. M.	1 P. M.	3 P. M.
Consols for money	94¼	94¼	94¼
Consols for account	94¼	94¼	94¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	89¾	.....	89¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, old	87¾	.....	87¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	89¾	.....	89¾
U. S. 10-40s	86	.....	86
Ill. Central Rail, shares	112	.....	112
Erie Railroad shares	.....	.....	19½
Atl. and Gt. West. shares	23	.....	23

FRANKFORT, April 25.—United States five-twenty bonds opened firm at 86 for the, and closed active and firm at 86¾@86½.

PARIS, April 25.—The Bourse opened and closed dull. Rentes opened at 76f. 85c. and closed 74f. 85c.

LIVERPOOL, April 25—4 P. M.—COTTON.—The market opened quiet and closed nearly and closed steady. Uplands opened and closed at 11¼d., and Middling Orleans at 11¾d.@11½d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. The shipments from Bombay to the 23d inst., since the last report, have been 14,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat, 9s. 3d. ⅌ central for California White; Red Western, 7s. 10d.; Winter, 8s. 7d.@8s. 8d. PRODUCE.—Common Rosin, 4s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Tallow, 42s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. PROVISIONS.—Lard, 61 cd. ⅌ cwt. Pork, 38s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess.

LONDON, April 25.—Linseed CAKES firmer at £8 10s.@£8 12s. ⅌ ton. TALLOW quiet. SUGAR firmer, both on spot and afloat; No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, 32s. 3d.@32s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Calcutta LINSEED, 60s. 6d. Refined PETROLEUM dull at 1s. 7½d.@1s. 8d. ⅌ gallon. Common RESIN dull at 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

HAVRE, April 25.—Cotton opened and closed quiet on the spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, April 25.—Petroleum opened and closed firm at 52f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 25.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR firm and higher for upper grades of Spring Extras: sales at $6 37@$6 75. WHEAT firmer and higher; sales, No. 2 Spring at 85c.@86½c.; in the afternoon the market was unchanged. Corn firmer and higher at 37c. 6mo., cash, and 37½c.@38½c. seller May, for No. 2; in the afternoon the market was easier at 37½c., seller MAY. OATS excited; No. 2, 30c.@34½c., cash, and 32c.@32½c. seller May; RYE quiet and steady. HIGHWINES quiet at $1 01 for Wood-bound. MESS PORK dull at $17 50@$17 75. LARD, 10c.@10½c. MEATS firmer and higher; Dry-salted Shoulders, 11c.; Rough sides, 14c. CATTLE active; upper grades higher; sales at $4 50@$5 15 for Cows to Extra Shipping Steers. Live HOGS steady and fairly active at $4 90@$5 05 for light to heavy. LAKE FREIGHTS.—1,400 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 44,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,700 Hogs. SHIPMENTS.—3,000 bbls. Flour, 77,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 1,400 bushels Barley, 1,100 hogs. FREIGHTS dull but firm at 2c. on Oats to Buffalo.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—TOBACCO steady at $6@$11 50 for Common to Medium Leaf; $12@$22 for good manufacturing Leaf. COTTON firm at 21½c.@23½c. FLOUR quiet; Fall Superfine, $4@$4 20; Extra, $4 40; Double Extra, $4@$4 25; Family, $5@$6. WHEAT firm at 80c. for No. 2 Spring; 83c. for No. 2 do.; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 02@$1 07; Choice to Fancy, $1 10@$1 20. CORN advancing; sales at 34c.@35c. for Mixed; 35c.@36c. for Yellow and 36c.@37c. for White. OATS firm at 24c.@27c. RARLEY dull at $1 10 for choice Canada. RYE firm at 70c.@72c. WHISKY dull at $1 01. PROVISIONS firm; Pork, $17 50. Dry-salted MEATS dull; Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Rib and Clear, 11c. LARD firmer at 10½c. for Steam. CATTLE dull at $4@$5 for Common to Fair Shipping. RECEIPTS.—2,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,300 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—COTTON unchanged. Gunpowders BARK dull and unchanged. CLOVERSEED nominal at $ 9@$9 50. FLOUR dull; North-western Extra Family and higher for upper grades of Spring Extras; sales at $6 37@$6 75. WHEAT firmer and higher; sales, 2,000 bushels Red Spring at $1 20; 1,000 bushels White Pennsylvania Family at $1 30@$1 35. CORN active for White at $1 10@$1 12; Yellow at $1 15. OATS firm; sales, 1,000 bushels at 38c. RYE firm at $1 20@$1 22. BARLEY nominal. PROVISIONS firmer; Pork,